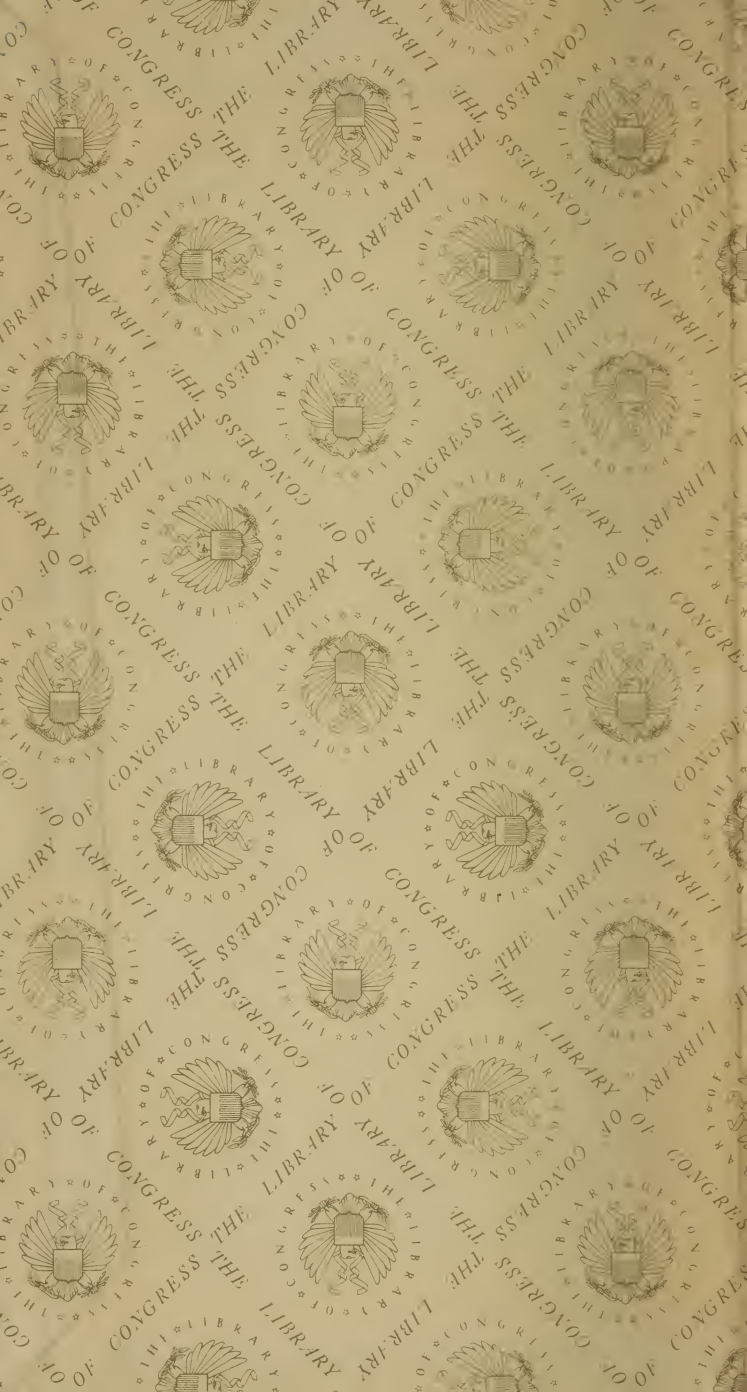
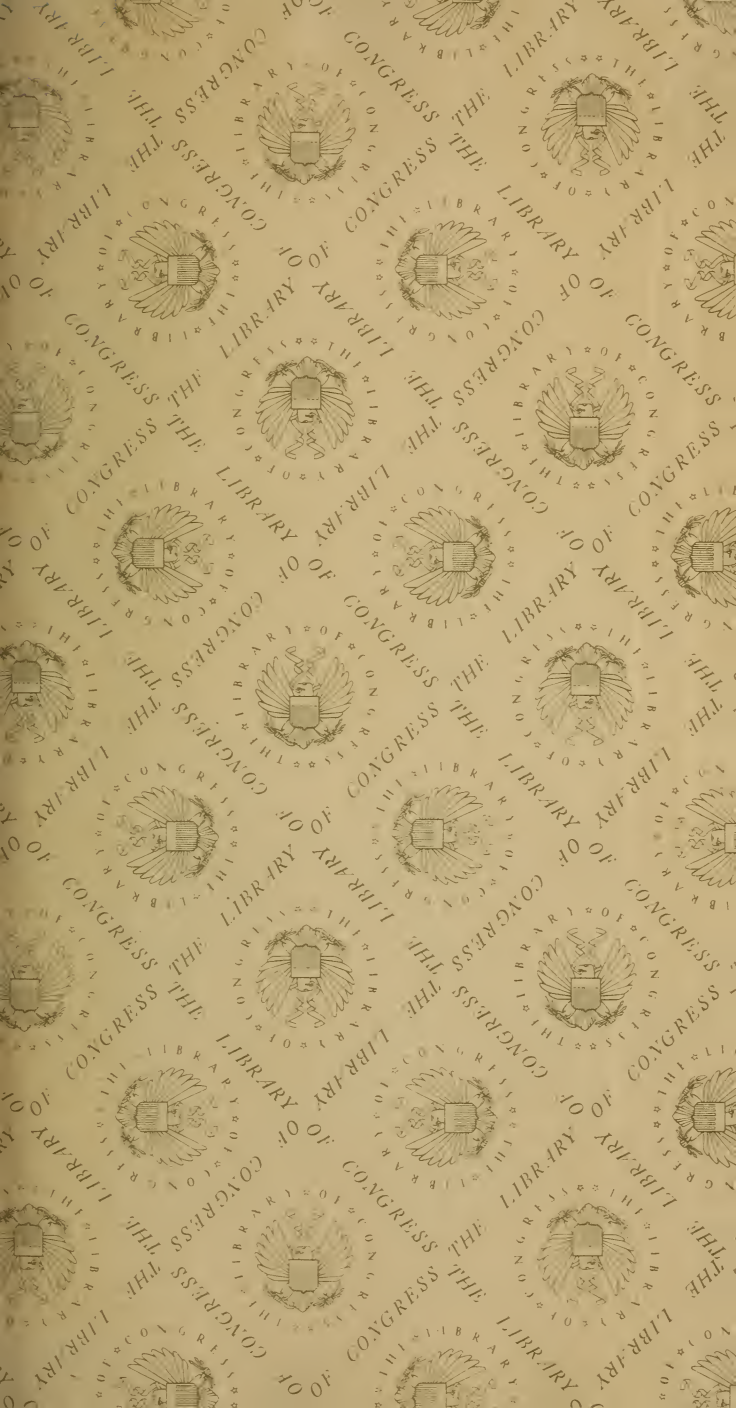


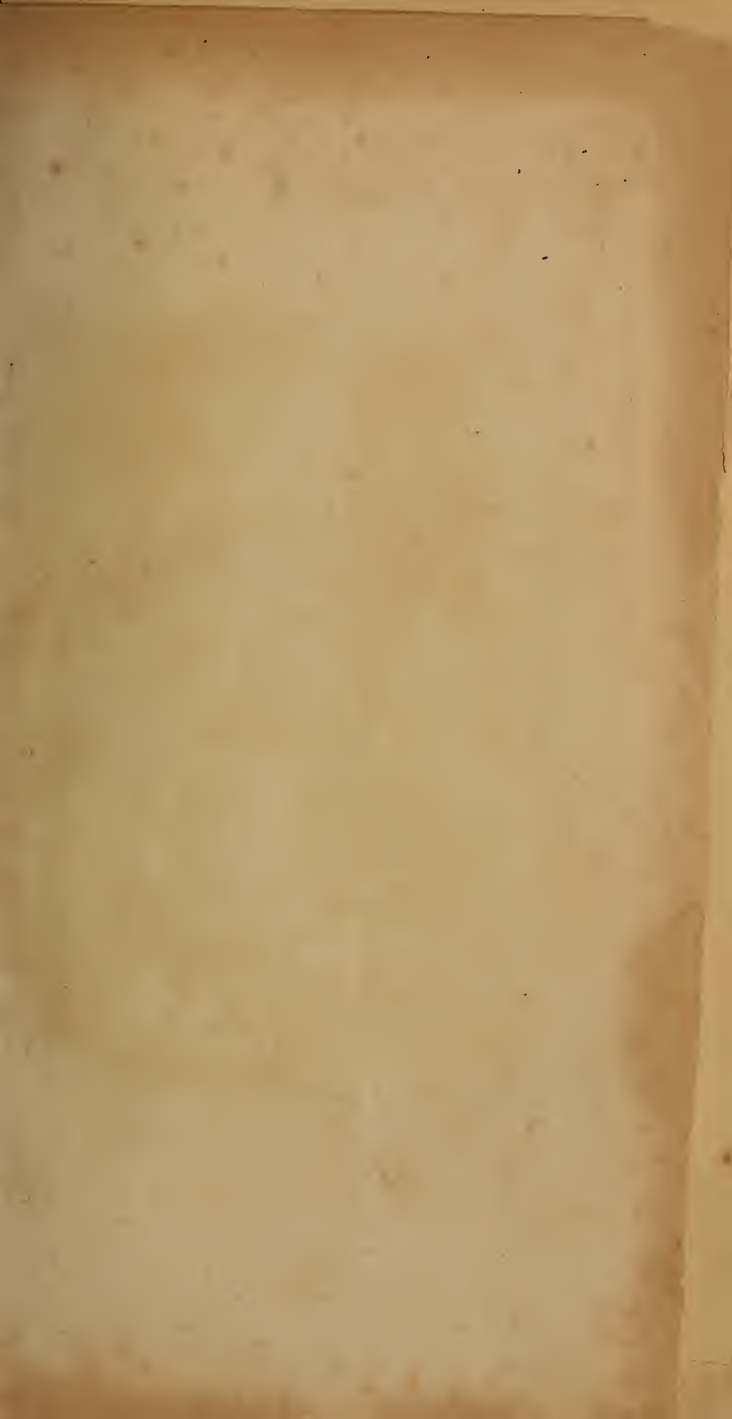
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GORDALE

AN
ILLUSTRATED GUIDE
TO THE
CURIOSITIES
OF
CRAVEN,

WITH A
GEOLOGICAL INTRODUCTION; NOTICES OF THE DIALECT;
A LIST OF THE FOSSILS; AND A LOCAL FLORA;

BY
WILLIAM HOWSON.



LONDON :
WHITTAKER & Co., AVE MARIA LANE.
WILDMAN, SETTLE.

1850.

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As correct topographical information ought to be the principal feature in a Guide Book, discursive descriptions of scenery will not be found in the following pages ; but it is hoped that from the directions, the index, and the carefully constructed map, the tourist will be enabled to visit, conveniently and without disappointment, every object of interest in the district.

The List of Fossils has been supplied by Mr. Joseph Jackson, of Settle, and enlarged from the researches of Mr. Gilbertson, in Bowland, communicated to Professor Philips. The Flora has received additions and correction from John Tatham, of Settle.

To Dr. Whittaker's Histories of Craven and Richmondshire, and to Philips' Geology of Yorkshire the Author is largely indebted.

ALSTON, AUGUST, 12TH, 1850.

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INTRODUCTION.

The district to which the following pages profess to be a Guide includes the greater part of the Deanery of Craven, and a portion of the Archdeaconry of Richmond, or, in other words, of nearly the whole of the Wapontake of Staincliffe, and a part of Ew-cross; Horton in Ribblesdale, Clapham, Ingleton, and Thornton being in the latter Wapontake. Bingley, and parts of Addingham and Keighley are in Skirack, and a part of Ilkley in Claro; the four latter are included in Craven by Dr. Whittaker, but are only incidentally mentioned in this volume. It may here be noticed that the derivations of Craven—British *Craigvan*, the district of rocks, and Staincliffe—Anglo Saxon *Ston* and *Clyff*, are nearly identical.

This district has always held a high rank with regard to the attractive character of its scenery, and those peculiar natural features which invariably

accompany the massive deposits and dislocations of mountain limestone ; and to the Geologist, the Mineralogist, the Antiquarian, and the Botanist, as well as to the lover of Landscape, presents a field of no ordinary interest.

With Craven commences that romantic series of Dales which characterize the greater part of the North of England, and include within their precincts, not only that paradise of scenery, the Lakes, but many less known though scarcely less interesting localities : and now, not only the man of leisure and wealth, but the imprisoned denizen of the crowded town, and the toiling artizan will be enabled to visit these attractive places, for the newly-constructed railways, though they may encroach a little upon the retirement and pastoral character of the country, offer a facility of transit, which even the pedestrian is sometimes glad to avail himself of, and a cheapness and speed of which the poor in money or in time may reap the benefit.

As the nature, character, and extent of the various strata which compose a district are so intimately connected with scenic effects, a sketch at least, of the Geology becomes a necessary part of the Topographer's task ; a task in the present instance rendered comparatively easy by the accurate researches and admirable work of Professor Phillips on the Geology of Yorkshire. In the recognised order then the *Grauwacke* first claims attention.

GRAUWACKE.

The great mass of Grauwacke which forms Hougill and Casterton Fells is bordered on the east by the range of the Penine Fault, up to Kirkby Lonsdale, where the Penine turns suddenly to the E.S.E., and receives the name of the Craven Fault. Between this and another great line of Fault which is very conspicuous from Giggleswick to Wharfedale, the slate stretches to beyond Ribblesdale, by Ingleton and Austwick, filling the lower part of Ingleton Fells, and the whole of the Horton valley up to Ribble Head. For miles in length the junction of the nearly level surface of the Grauwacke and the great plateau of lower scar Limestone which supports Whernside, Ingleborough, and Penyghent may be distinctly seen, and the fissures, joints, and laminæ of the supporting slate, with the horizontal beds and vertical joints of the limestone are very striking. In its course from Kirkby Lonsdale the Grauwacke forms a remarkable hollow between the Limestone hills, reaches a height of seven hundred and fifty feet, three miles above Ingleton, and attains its highest elevation, one thousand one hundred and sixty six feet, under the south front of Moughton. In Casterton Fells it rises to a height of one thousand feet, and in Hougill Fells, two

thousand one hundred and sixty feet. In the latter Fells the peculiar scenic effects of the Grauwacke are well displayed; there it forms high conical hills, with steep, smooth, and regular slopes, meeting in narrow and angular valleys, and covered with a green coarse herbage. Although narrow and depressed between the Craven Faults, its appearance beneath the horizontal Limestone at Moughton, Norber, Ingleton, and more especially at Thornton Foss, produces singular effects in the landscape.

The great change of mineral character and structure between the Slates of Ingleton and Ribblesdale, along the same line of stratification is very remarkable; and not less interesting is the spectacle of their complete overthrow to nearly vertical positions, and the subsequent wearing down of their surface to a singularly even plane.

In the blue roofing slates of Ingleton the cleavage planes present a constant course to the S.E., dipping slightly to the S.W., whilst cross joints run vertically to the N., and oblique joints dip to the N.E. Some of the cleavage planes are covered with arborescent films, and cubical crystals of iron pyrites are commonly met with.

Besides the dykes in connection with the Whin in Tynedale and Teesdale, two interposed igneous rocks only have been observed in Yorkshire, and these are at Ingleton; the most distinct being only a few feet

wide, and projecting like a wall from the left bank of the Greta about one hundred yards below the slate quarries. The composition of the stone is peculiar; red felspar, occasionally in large masses, hornblende, and mica, sometimes in broad flakes; it is commonly called greenstone, but more properly micaceous syenite. Its presence here leaves no doubt that the Faults were accompanied by igneous ejection.

The Ribblesdale Slates, which correspond with the Bulth Rocks of Sir R. Murchison's Silurian System, are widely expanded, and worked at many points, and perhaps a finer flag-stone is nowhere found. In the quarries under Moughton, on Swarth Moor, and at Studfold, the position and structure of the rock may be readily observed. Of the two sets of planes which divide the rock into rhomboidal prisms, the one, called *spires*, is very obvious, and separates the rock into tables of great extent and uniform thickness; the other, more indistinct, is called *bate*, and may be considered to be the laminar structure, whilst the spires are the planes of stratification. It is quarried in a peculiar manner, with attention not only to the structure, but to the situation and dryness, and the joints, nodules, and limited depth of the tabular separations, &c. make the quarrying rather a hazardous speculation. The thickness of these rocks in Ribblesdale is supposed to be not less than two miles.

MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE.

Philips divides this series into two general types by a line drawn through Kettlewell to Ryeloaf, and thence westwards to Lancaster, and he states his belief that this Line divides the oceanic from the littoral portion of the great limestone deposit. The following diagram is necessary in order to understand the two Series and their subdivisions.

NORTHERN SERIES.	SOUTHERN SERIES.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> UPPER GROUP, (Yoredale Rocks of Philips) com- posed of </div> <div style="flex: 1; font-size: 3em; margin: 0 10px;">{</div> <div style="flex: 2;"> Limestone. Coal. Laminated Grit. Limestone. Shale. </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1;">UPPER GROUP.</div> <div style="flex: 1; font-size: 3em; margin: 0 10px;">{</div> <div style="flex: 2;">Black laminated Limestone & Shale </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="flex: 1;">LOWER GROUP.</div> <div style="flex: 1; font-size: 3em; margin: 0 10px;"> </div> <div style="flex: 2;">Nearly undivided. </div> </div>
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1;">LOWER GROUP, (Scar Limestone)</div> <div style="flex: 1; font-size: 3em; margin: 0 10px;">{</div> <div style="flex: 2;">Partially divided by shales. </div> </div>	

NORTHERN SERIES.

LOWER GROUP.

Commencing with the widest expanse and greatest thickness (one thousand feet) of the lower scar Limestone, it is found to fill Kettlewell Dale from Buckden, it then turns up Littondale almost to its source, and covering Hardflask, forms the general base of Fountains Fell, Scoska Moor, and Penyghent, thus uniting Wharfedale with Ribblesdale. The southern boundary of this great area passes along a line of dislocation from

Threshfield to Malham, and, bending to the north round Ryeloaf, is continued to Settle. Its lofty escarpments then turn along the course of the Ribble as far as Stainforth, where the slate makes a deep indentation. Beyond, it again resumes its parallelism to the river, and three miles above Horton fills the whole valley. Again to the south and west it presents a great undulated floor of bare limestone rocks around the slopes of Ingleborough, and borders the valleys at Wharfe, Clapham, and Ingleton with magnificent and continuous scars. This vast range, together with the southern one which is traced by Giggleswick Scar, Feizor, Austwick, Newby, and Ingleton, marks the double line of dislocation, so well known by the name of the Great Craven Fault.

Throughout this large area the Limestone rock is nearly undivided, and presents one vast calcareous mass four or five hundred feet thick, and this mighty range is but the edge of a plateau, which underlays the whole of the elevated region from Wharfedale to the valley of the Tyne. With regard to the extent of the dislocations caused by the Craven Faults, it is found that the northern drop is about three hundred feet, whilst the total depression under Ingleborough is not less than three thousand feet, about Settle one thousand, and it diminishes towards Grassington, where numerous other dislocations confuse but do not destroy its effects. The limestone beds are usually removed from

the axis of disturbance ; enough however can be seen to assure us that while the elevated beds rise slightly to the Fault, the depressed beds fall steeply to the south ; they are no where vertical, and the angle of their inclination continually diminishes eastwards. From the point where the southern Fault becomes distinct in Giggleswick Scar there is a very violent southward dip of the depressed beds ; and at Feizor, Kirkby Fell, and Malham Moors the elevated beds rise slightly to this Fault. At Giggleswick the lower level Limestone is opposed to the inclined Millstone Grit of Ingleborough, indicating a slip of one thousand feet ; and the same is the case at Ryeloaf and Brown Hill.

Malham Tarn is on the line of the great southern slip, three hundred feet below the bold escarpement ; the Cove also is parallel to the southern Fault. The valley from Malham downwards is full of dislocations and varying dips, especially at Kirkby Malham, the general result being a dip of the depressed beds from the great Fault for one mile, and then a rise in the same direction, so as to expose a considerable tract of the Upper Craven Limestone about Calton, Otterburn, Coniston, and Eshton, thus connecting them with the range of Limestone by Flasby, Rylstone, and Burnsall. The hollow caused by the great southern slip reaches Wharfedale between Kilnsey and Threshfield, where it falls into another system of dislocations, having had an

uninterrupted course from Northumberland to Wharfedale, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles.

It is the Lower Scar Limestone chiefly which gives to the district of Craven those marked features which must always interest the lover of landscape and the Geologist. It produces the characteristic scenery of Bolland, Wharfedale, Upper Airedale, and Ribblesdale. And the Scars along its southern edge rearing their barrier-fronts along the pastoral dales, form a magnificent base and foreground for the lofty mountains which rise above them.

In general, broad surfaces, mighty cliffs, frequent and deep clefts, chasms, and caves, constitute the typical character of this lower Limestone floor. To it Gordale owes all its magnificence, whilst other cascades, as Thornton and Scaleber, owe much of their distinctive features to the top of the fall only being guarded by a durable ledge of Limestone, and the lower parts filled with wasting argillaceous beds. The caves are most frequent where the Limestone is thickest, and not divided by shales or grits, and so elevated as to permit the water to pass down, or to justify the suspicion that in some former condition it may have passed. Though perhaps partly formed by igneous movements, they mainly owe their extent, enlargement, or modification to the eroding influence of springs and subterraneous streams. The joints and divisional planes which so numerously intersect the rock no doubt facilitate this

excavating process, and those which have a flat roof, indicating a divisional plane, are generally found to be the most roomy and of the greatest extent.

UPPER GROUP, OR YOREDALE ROCKS.

In the upper part of Wensleydale this series has the greatest degree of complexity, and attains the thickness of one thousand feet, and nearly the same particulars of complexity are found in Whernside. From Wensleydale to Ribble Head the lower Limestone rises nearly two hundred feet, and becoming gradually thinner, the two rocks appear to unite in one crinoidal mass in the southern front of Cam Fell, over a mass of flagstones and plates. In Ingleborough this series is composed of about five hundred feet of plates and laminated grits, with Limestones and plates at the bottom; and on this rests crinoidal Limestone, thirty feet thick, covered with alternating grits and plates; and the whole is crowned with a pebbly millstone grit. In Penyghent, also, and Fountains Fell the main Limestone occurs under a cover of the same grit, surmounted by shales and flagstones, with coal, but there is no underset Limestone.

Between the Craven Fault and Upper Wharfedale the Yoredale Series partially covers a large oval space of lower Limestone, which is much elevated, including Birks, Litton Hill, Raisgill Hag, Cam, Cosh Knot, Hardflask, Scoska, &c.

The variations in the series which compose the Yoredale rocks produce corresponding effects in the landscape. In general, the Limestones always project, argillaceous beds form straight, undulated, or obscure slopes, and the grit occasionally makes rough angular edges; this latter indeed is so mixed with plate that it does not often assume the character which it does under more favourable circumstances. Where the Yoredale series, by the extinction of its Limestone and some of its grits becomes wholly argillaceous, as in Ingleborough and Fountains Fell, the profile changes. Then the main and underset Limestones, conjoined or separately, project into their usual mural precipices, and below them there is an uniform slope of several hundred feet. In Bowland, and south of the Craven Fault, the Series being almost wholly shale, with interlaminated Limestones, presents only sloping surfaces below the grit summits, and smooth rounded hills in all the large region between Ribblesdale and the border of the Yorkshire coalfield. Although the lower Limestone produces those grand escarpments which guard the dales, the facility of waste in the Yoredale Series has cleared their broad surfaces, formed many extensive denudations and insular hills, and is the cause of much of the grandeur and peculiarity of the district.

SOUTHERN SERIES.

LOWER LIMESTONE.

The lower Limestone occupies a considerable extent of country in the vale of the Hodder, and in Bowland. It fills oval spaces in the midst of a mountain country whose higher parts are capped with millstone grit, and the intermediate slopes are formed with shales and grits. It is not from the lowness of this depressed part of Craven that the Limestone comes to day; it is in fact uplifted, for the country S.W. of the Craven Fault has its own system of disturbances, consisting of anticlinal axes of convulsion, and whilst the northern dislocations are remarkable for sudden and violent fracture and partial displacement, the southern consist only of steep anticlinal ridges, causing a long system of parallel undulations and contortions, and giving to the district its most striking features.

The principal mass of this Limestone shows itself in the Trough of Bowland, Whitewell, Downham, Rimington, Whalley, and Lothersdale.

UPPER GROUP.

The dark laminated Limestone of Craven appears as much connected with the shale above as with the lower member of the mountain Limestone. It may be considered as the feeble representative of the Yoredale Series, all the interpolated terms of grit, shale, coal, &c., having disappeared.

An excellent section of these beds is seen in the quarry of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal near Thornton, where alternations of calcareous and argillaceous beds rest upon a thick mass of laminated and crinoidal Limestone. Similar beds occur at Gisburn, Broughton, in the quarries near Skipton and in Lothersdale, and in the valley between Skipton and Bolton Abbey. North of Skipton is another line of nearly parallel elevated Limestone, ranging from Flasby, by Craco and Burnsal, towards Nidderdale, and dipping distinctly beneath the grit summits of Rylstone and Flasby Fells. Northwards it expands largely up Kettlewell Dale and Langstrothdale, whilst in Littondale and at Kilnsey it joins the great Limestone plateau of Malham Moors. The thickness of the Limestone exposed between Kettlewell and Great Whernside is about nine hundred feet. It is often liable to a local change into a crystallized yellowish rock, full of nodules and cells of calcareous spar; in this state it is called by the miners "dun lime", and is said to destroy the productiveness of the mineral veins.

The shales, which represent the dismembered Yoredale Series, occupy a large area in the southern part of Craven; extending east and west from Bolton Abbey to Bowland, and north and south from Ryeloaf to Pendle. The best exhibitions of this series may be seen in the Trough of Bowland, on the West front of Pendle, in the Hodder near Stonyhurst, in the Leeds

and Liverpool Canal near Colne, and in various parts of the Ribble between Clitheroe and Settle. It covers the Limestone ridges of Lothersdale, Skipton, and Craco, is rich in fossils at Flasby, curiously contorted at Bolton Abbey, and is almost universally found beneath the pastures in the lower and central parts of Craven. Its thickness in Pendle Hill and at Skipton is probably five hundred feet, and in Bowland more.

COAL.

The singular Coal field in the low valley of the Greta, between Ingleton and Burton, bears a complete analogy to the field on the South Tyne. Both are far detached from the large tracts to which they appear related; both range east and west, and both lie at the foot of an escarpment much older than themselves, and rest on the same rocks sunk by dislocation two hundred feet.

The Ingleton bed is not a basin (as would at first sight appear) deposited after a dislocation, for the planes of stratification have only a north eastern dip, which is not the original position, but owing to the Faults making depressions to the south. It has only one outcrop to the south, and the northern edge is sunk deep, and terminates on the plane of the south Craven Fault. On the west, south, and east, the subjacent grit comes to the surface, and it is seen on the south and south west that in this insulated spot, two thousand feet

below the summit of Ingleborough, some of the lower strata of the far distant Lancashire and Yorkshire Coal-fields lie not only above the millstone grit of Penyghent and Ingleborough, but even above rocks usually several hundred feet above them in the scale of strata. At the Burton end the beds are not cut off by any Fault, but thin off to nothing.

The dip of the Coal is N.E. uniformly; charcoal, pyrites, ironstone, and abundance of vegetable remains are found in it, and it is remarkable that in the deep Coal there are two parallel layers of light blue pipe-clay, with a pure jet or Cannel Coal between them. From below, in the direction of Bolland, is a series of millstone grits and shales, enclosing near the bottom two Coal seams corresponding to that of Penyghent. They have been worked at Bentham, Mewith, Tatham, &c. From the various sections which have been made, it is found that the North Lancashire, Penyghent, and Fountains Fell Coals are identical, whilst the Ingleton Coal is analogous to the lower Coals of Wigan, and is of later date than the Great Yorkshire tracts.

MILLSTONE GRIT.

The Millstone Grit rests on the Yoredale series; both consist of limestones, sandstones, shales, ironstones, and thin coal seams, but while limestones abound in the lower series, sandstones predominate in the upper, and

the limestones become almost obliterated. Their common boundary is thus not easy to be determined. In all the Bowland district above the limestone masses lies one very thick shale group surmounted by a thick Gritstone group, and from the Lancaster side of Bowland it passes by an easy gradation to the more varied series of Grit on the west of the Lune, a series intermediate between those of Ingleborough and Bowland. South of the Craven Faults is a narrow band of elevated Gritstone country, which from Giggleswick and Settle eastwards presents a singular rivalry to the limestone band between the Faults. Thus at Giggleswick the Grit is opposed to the limestone, both one thousand feet; so Ryeloaf, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five feet, opposes the limestones of Kirby Fell, one thousand eight hundred feet; and the Grit of Brown Hill, one thousand two hundred fifty eight feet, meets the limestone of Boardley, one thousand three hundred and fifty two feet. It crowns most of the hills between Whernside in Ingleton Fells and Great and Little Whernside in Kettlewell dale, at the various elevations shown in the map, and ranging by Grassington exists in great force in Flasby, Rylstone, and Burnsall Fells, appears at the Strid and Bolton Bridge, and, on the southern bank of the Wharfe, from near Harewood to Skipton, forms the outcrop of the floor of the Great Yorkshire Coal Field. It is not to be supposed however, that this and the vast Gritstone areas of Nid-

derdale and Brimham are the same ; there are in fact two series, an upper and a lower, the several relations of which form an interesting subject of inquiry.

The Millstone Grit is an important element in the scenery of the eastern and western boundaries and high summits of Craven. Its elevation and structure, and the coldness and humidity of the climate favour the growth of heath and sedgy grass, which almost extirpate other vegetation, and form a surface of dreary moorlands, far less serviceable to the agriculturist than much loftier hills of slate. It is generally concealed, except in torrents, where the edges are sometimes broken into bold craggy fronts, which from their wasting and ruinous appearance, are easily recognised from the enduring limestone scars.

The New Red Sandstone and its member, the Magnesian Limestone, occupy a small area north of the Ingleton Coalfield.

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS.

It is evident from the local abundance of mineral veins in the neighbourhood of great lines of Fault, and their paucity in the undisturbed limestones, that they have a near connection with systems of dislocation. Accordingly we find that Mineral veins are frequent in Craven. Productive veins of Lead are found in Bowland, at Whitewell, Grassington, Kettlewell,

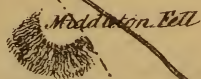
Arncliffe, Buckden, and Malham. In the mountain limestones occur the Sulphurets of Lead, Copper, Iron, and Zinc; the Oxide of Iron; and an Oxide of Zinc in the form of a white powder is found at Malham. At Grassington and Kettlewell there are productive ores of Lead both in the limestone and millstone grit. A green Phosphate of Lead is occasionally found on Grassington Moor. The Carbonate of Zinc, or Calamine, has been raised in the compact and pseudomorphous forms at Arncliffe, Kettlewell, and Malham, in large quantities. The Sulphuret of Iron, or Iron pyrites occurs plentifully in the slate quarries at Ingleton, and in some of the mines. Hydrous Peroxide of Iron, or Brown Hæmatite is found among the broken stones and in the soil under Giggleswick Scar; and Bog Iron ore, a variety of Hæmatite, but of recent formation, has been found on Bleamoor. Iron-stone nodules intersected by Septa of Carbonate of Lime, called true Septaria, are found on Rathmell Moor, and more especially of great size and beauty in Kettlesbeck near Eldroth, where they have been washed out of the shale beds by the floods. Quartz in clear and regular but small crystals, is found plentifully in the hills above Settle, and darkly coloured with iron, on Giggleswick Scars. Calcareous Spar is abundant in the mineral veins, and the stalactite forms will be found in beautiful variety in most of the numerous caverns.

FROM KENDAL

SEDBERGH



FROM KIRKBY LONSDALE



DENT

Coun. of



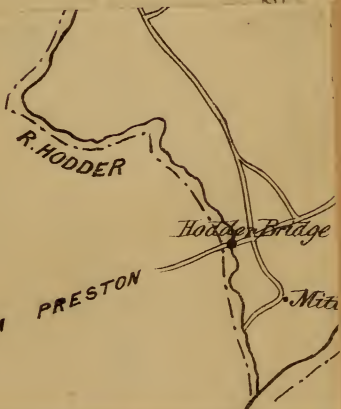
Coun. Sto.

R. HODDER

FROM PRESTON

Hodder Bridge

Mit



MAP of **CRAVEN** and the NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

W. H. Lister Lith. Edin.



MAP
of
CRAVEN
and the
NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

W. H. Lizars, Lith. Edin.





Chapter I.—SKIPTON.

TOWN—CASTLE—CHURCH—SCHOOL—ROUTES—ADDINGHAM—
ILKLEY—MARTON—GISBURN—BRACEWELL—MITTON—
BARNOLDSWICK—SAWLEY—BOLTON-IN-BOWLAND—GAR-
GRAVE—ESHTON—RYLSTONE—INNS—CONVEYANCES.

SKIPTON is an ancient market town situated in a pleasant and fertile valley, near the river Aire and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. It consists chiefly of two broad streets, which are disposed in the form of the letter Y. At the head of the principal one of these, on a moderate elevation, stand the Castle and the Church.

At the time of the Norman Conquest Skipton formed a part of the possessions of Earl Edwin, one of the Saxon Barons; but in conformity with the general policy of the Conqueror, the demesnes were granted to Robert de Romillè, a Norman adventurer of ancient family. He built the Castle, and probably founded the Church about the latter end of William's reign. Subsequently the Barony of Skipton came by marriage into the Albermarle family, but it was afterwards vested in the Crown by a dishonourable artifice of Edward I.

Edward II on coming to the throne bestowed Skipton on his favorite Piers Gaveston, who lived to enjoy it but a short time, and the next alienation transferred it to the Clifford family, who, with the exception of a single attainder, held it upwards of 500 years. The attainder here mentioned occurred in the 1st year of Edward IV to Lord John Clifford; he took a most active part in the civil wars of the period on the Lancastrian side, and was killed the day before the battle of Towton. The attainder was reversed in the 1st year of Henry VII, and the Barony restored to his son Henry.*

By the marriage of Lady Margaret Sackville, daughter of Lady Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke, to John Tufton, Earl of Thanet, in 1629, the manor and

* See Barden Tower.

castle descended to, and is still possessed by, that family.

Of the Castle, as built at the period of the conquest, little remains except the western doorway to the inner castle, consisting of a treble semicircular arch, supported on square piers. Of subsequent erections, the most ancient part of the castle now remaining consists of seven round towers, partly in the sides and partly in the angles of the building, connected by rectilinear apartments, which form an irregular quadrangular court within. The present entrance, which conceals the original Norman doorway, was added by Lady Pembroke; and the eastern wing, a single range of building terminated by an octagon tower, was built by the 1st Earl of Cumberland, for the reception of his daughter-in-law, Lady Eleanor Brandon.

The walls are from nine to twelve feet thick, and were the work of Robert de Clifford, in the reign of Edward II; in the wall on the south are the remains of a large round tower; and the gateway itself, which opens into the town, has four large round towers, which appear to have been beaten down about half way, and repaired again. Over the arch are the arms of Henry Lord Clifford, and the pierced battlement has on one side the inscription

GEORGII MERITUM MARMORE PERENNIS,
and on the other the family motto
DESORMAIS.

The northern wall stands on the brink of a rock, from the base of which to the battlements is a height of 200 feet.

The remains of the old castle Chapel at the west end of the Bailey, are now converted into a stable.

Admission into the interior of the castle may be obtained by application to the steward, at the higher castle-house. Here the uninhabited parts are in a state of decay. In the second round tower was the muniment room of the Cliffords. In the octagon tower are two rooms adorned with tapestry in a good state of preservation; from the casement of the upper one, as well as from the top of the battlements, an extensive view of the town and surrounding country is obtained.

The apartments formed about a century ago out of the gallery contain several portraits, in no very good state of repair, the most remarkable of which is the large historical family picture, painted and inscribed under the direction of Lady Pembroke, assisted, according to tradition, by Sir Matthew Hale.

Skipton castle, although to all appearance incapable of maintaining any long defence against a besieging army, has, nevertheless, on account of its importance and the military character of its owners, withstood several sieges; but it appears never to have suffered any material injury until the time of the parliamentary war; it then sustained a blockade for the almost

incredible period of three years against the Parliamentary Generals, Lambert, Poyntz, and Rossiter.

After the surrender of the fortress in December, 1645, the Parliament issued an order for its demolition, which was partially carried into effect, but the Countess of Pembroke, the restorer "of the old waste places" afterwards repaired and again made it habitable, and over the modern entrance there is her inscription to commemorate this restoration of the house of her fathers.

There is every reason to believe that the Church at Skipton was founded at the same time as the Castle, by Robert de Romillè; and although no part of the original structure remains, yet four stone seats with pointed arches and cylindrical columns, now in the south wall of the nave, may be referred to the earlier part of the 13th century. The roof, which cannot be older than the time of Henry VIII, is flat, and extremely handsome. The screen bears the date 1533, the 25th of Henry VIII.

Beneath the altar is the vault of the Cliffords, the place of their interment from the dissolution of Bolton Priory to the death of the last Earl of Cumberland. Dr. Whittaker obtained leave in 1803 to examine this vault, and had the satisfaction, if such it were, of tracing, with more or less accuracy, the lineaments and mode of sepulture of the occupants of this tomb of the great and noble, all the bodies except one having been embalmed.

The brasses on the grey marble tomb of Henry 1st Earl of Cumberland and Margaret his wife were stolen during the civil wars, but their place was afterwards supplied with lengthy inscriptions by Lady Pembroke; this was also the case with the small tomb to the memory of an infant son of George the third Earl. On the south side of the communion table is a tomb of black marble, enclosed within iron rails, and erected by the pious Countess to the memory of her father the above mentioned third Earl. Around the sides of this tomb there is such a group of noble armorial bearings as cannot perhaps be found on the tomb of any other Englishman.

There is a library, chiefly consisting of ancient books, in the Church, left by Sylvester Petyt for the use of the parish.

The town of Skipton enjoys the benefit of a Free Grammar School founded in the reign of Edward VI by William Ermystead; it possesses an income of nearly £600 a year, and gives two exhibitions to Christ's College, Cambridge.

About a quarter of a mile from the Devonshire Hotel are some baths, with grounds tastefully laid out; there is also a sulphurous spring, called Skipton Spa.

ROUTES.

Through Draughton and Addingham to Ilkley, nine miles.

At ADDINGHAM is one of the neatest churches in Craven, having been repaired and beautified in 1757, at a time when churchwardens and parishioners were content to retain the form and outline of their ancient churches.

ILKLEY is the Roman *Olicana* of Ptolemy, and the similarity of the ancient and modern names is worthy of notice. The Roman fortress, of which the outline on three sides is entire, was situated on a steep and lofty bank, having the Wharf on the North, and a brook on the East and West, and the Southern boundary coincided with the present street. Remains of brick, glass, earthenware, &c. have frequently been found on the edges of the slope. The Roman altar dedicated to Verbeia, the deified Wharfe, is now at Middleton Lodge. On the heights surrounding Ilkley are several encampments, (*castra æstiva or exploratoria*,) one on Castleberg, two on Counterhill, and another on Woofa bank; in the first an urn and a copper key two feet long were found, and in the latter a number of rude stone fire places filled with ashes. In the Church may be noticed the tomb and recumbent statue of Sir Adam de Midelton, and in the yard are the remains of three ancient and beautiful crosses, conjectured by Camden to be Roman, and by Dr. Whittaker to be Saxon, and not sepulchral, but early objects of veneration, in allusion to the mystery of the Holy Trinity. Ilkley has long been noted as a water-

ing place ; the springs have no medicinal properties, and are simply remarkable for their extreme coldness.

Near to Ilkley are the Hydropathic Institution, and the Hotel and beautiful grounds of Ben Rhydding.

Through Broughton, Marton, Gisburn, and Sawley to Bolton-in-Bowland, seventeen miles.

Near to BROUGHTON is Broughton Hall, the residence of Sir Chas. Tempest ; and near WEST MARTON are Marton Hall, once the residence of the Hebers, the ancient family to which the celebrated Bishop Heber belonged, and Gledstone Hall, the seat of Richard H. Roundhill, Esq. At GISBURN, a small but pleasing town on the east bank of the Ribble is, Gisburn Park, the property of Lord Ribblesdale ; here there is a herd of wild cattle, the descendents of the indigenous race which once ranged the Lancashire forests ; they are never thoroughly tamed, although they breed freely with tame cattle. With the exception of the tip of the nose, the ears, and feet, their colour is generally pure white. On the high bank of the Ribble are the remains of a small square fort, called Castle Hough, and near it an ancient barrow.

At BRACEWELL, a small village two miles East of Gisburn are the ruins of two Halls. The one was the principal residence of the Tempests, and was the only specimen of a considerable brick building in Craven.

The other has been a mansion of still older date, and is said to have been one of the temporary retreats of Henry VI.

MITTON, near the junction of the Hodder and the Ribble, is a parish partly only in Craven. In the Church is a beautiful group of sepulchral statues and monuments of the Sherburne family. (*See Wigglesworth.*)

At BARNOLDSWICK, four miles S. E. of Gisburn, on the margin of a brook to the west of the village, are the indistinct remains of a monastery begun by Henry de Lacy in 1147; after a duration of six years it was abandoned for Kirkstall, owing to the ravages of the Scots, and the bad climate, as the monks averred.

At SAWLEY are the ruins of a monastery founded in 1147 by William de Percy, and first occupied by an abbot and twelve monks, who migrated from Fountains' Abbey. At the Dissolution the demesnes were granted to Sir Arthur Darcy, and from him, by sale and otherwise, the property has descended to Earl de Grey. The Church has been a plain cross without columns, side aisles, or chapels, but a miserable ruin of the nave and transept only is left standing; the gateway has been converted into a cottage, and in the walls of several of the neighbouring houses may be seen remains of the Abbey, and shields of the Percys, Tempests, Lacys, Hamertons, &c. During the last year Earl de Grey has caused great quantities of rubbish and fallen

ruins to be cleared away, and has brought to light the bases of columns, several tombs, and a variety of most interesting antiquarian discoveries.

A mile and a half from Sawley is BOLTON HALL, said to be the oldest mansion in Craven; it was the residence of the ancient family of the Pudseys, who held the property from the time of Edward III. Here Sir Ralph Pudsey sheltered Henry VI after the battle of Hexham, and a spoon, boot, and glove left by him are still preserved at the Hall. One mile up the Ribble from Bolton Hall is a steep rock called Rainsber Scar, down which one of the Pudseys is said to have leaped when pursued. In the woods, half a mile above this scar is a cave of considerable proportions. The scenery about the Hall is exceedingly interesting, and the village of Bolton is very pleasing. The Church is a handsome structure of late Gothic architecture, with some small remains of the original edifice. Within the church is a most remarkable tomb of a Pudsey and his three wives; at the feet of each of these are numerals indicating the number of their respective children, viz., six, two, and seventeen. Beneath the figures of the parents are those of the twenty-five children, with their names annexed, but almost defaced. The name of the father is not recorded, but he is supposed to have been the Sir Ralph above-mentioned.

Through Gargrave, Eshton, and Airton to Malham, eleven miles.

Through Flasby, Hetton, Cracow, and Threshfield to Kilnsey, fourteen miles.

From Bell Busk station to Malham, five miles.

The two former pedestrian routes are not very interesting, and the tourist will find the Bell Busk, or more especially the Settle station on the North Western Railway the most convenient point from which he may visit the various objects and places of interest in the neighbourhood of Malham, Settle, Horton, &c.

GARGRAVE is the most central parish in Craven. The bold and rocky scenery peculiar to the limestone of Craven is here wanting, but its place is supplied by the verdure of woods, knolls, and meadows. There is a tradition that there were once seven churches in Gargrave but that six were destroyed by the Scots in one of their incursions, the present being spared because it was dedicated to their patron saint St. Andrew. Half a mile from the village is a place called Kirk Sink, where a tessellated pavement was found in 1750, it was opened by Dr. Whittaker in 1820, the size of the apartments determined, and floor tiles found; he states it to have been the villa of some wealthy Roman, or provincial who emulated Roman elegance.

ESHTON HALL is perhaps the most handsome and

imposing mansion in Craven. "It's situation is most favourable, being on the slope of a hill, having a gentle foreground of verdure terminated by the dark tinted mountain of Elso; immediately to the east is a noble barrier of wood, with a rapid trout stream at its base, whilst the west is all open landscape, combining every variety of wood, hill, and dale." Eshton Hall has successively belonged to the De Estons, the Earls of Cumberland, and the Bindlosses, from whom it was purchased by the present owner, Matthew Wilson, Esq. In the Dining Room is a collection of paintings by Raffael, Vandyke, Reubens, Guido, Poussin, and several of the Dutch masters. The magnificent library of 15,000 volumes is contained in three rooms, and is peculiarly rich in the Natural Sciences, Topography, History, and in well preserved manuscripts. Above the Hall is St. Helen's Well, a most copious spring, which is said never to vary in wet or dry seasons. Beyond is one of the two natural lakes of Craven, Eshton Tarn; it appears to have been, at some period, considerably larger, but it is now somewhat less than a mile in circumference; it abounds in pike.

FLASBY HALL, the seat of Cooper Preston, Esq., is picturesque in situation, and stands amidst grounds tastefully laid out.

Near HETTON, on the right, is Rylstone. The Manor House was the residence of the Nortons, whose lands were situated in the centre of the Clifford

demesnes ; there were consequently many family contentions and frays between the two. On the highest point of Rylstone Fell are the remains of a square tower erected by Richard Norton, and on the slope of a neighbouring hill may still be traced the outlines of a pound, in which he was in the habit of entrapping the deer of the Cliffords. On the attainder of Rd. Norton for the part which he took in the insurrection of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, the estates were granted to the Cliffords. It was at this time that a white doe is said to have long continued to make a pilgrimage from Rylstone to the church yard of Bolton every sabbath, and return home after service, the tradition that has now become so generally known through Wordsworth's "White Doe of Rylstone". The Chapel, whose original structure is as old as Stephen, resembles a parish church, having a tower, choir, and side aisles.

Near THRESHFIELD is Netherside House, late the residence of Mrs. Nowell.

Here the tourist enters on the widening and fertile valley of the Wharfe, and may pursue his way northwards to Kilnsey and Kettlewell, or to the south by Burnsall to Barden Tower and Bolton Abbey. (*See Chap. II.*)

To Bolton Bridge, six miles.

To the Abbey, seven miles.

Through Embsay to Barden, six miles.

Inns at Skipton, the Devonshire Hotel, and the Black Horse.





Chapter II.—BOLTON ABBEY.

EMBSAY—BOLTON—ROUTES—HALL—ABBEY—STRID—WATER-
 FALL—VALLEY OF DESOLATION—ROUTES—BARDEN—
 BURNSALL—APPLETREWICK—THORPE—TROLLER'S GILL
 —KILNSEY—DOUKERBOTTOM—GRASSINGTON—LITTON-
 DALE—KETTLEWELL—LANGSTROTHDALE—INNS.

At EMBSAY, two miles N.E. from Skipton, a mon-
 astery was founded in 1120 by Wm. de Meschines and
 Cecilia* his wife, and dedicated to St. Cuthbert and St.

* Daughter of Robert de Romillè who founded Skipton Castle.

Mary. The only remains of this priory is a Well, known by the name of St. Cuthbert's, behind a house which has been built on its site. It continued at Embsay thirty three years, and was then, according to tradition, translated to Bolton by Adeliza de Romillè, the daughter of Wm. de Meschines, on the following account.

“In the deep solitude of the woods betwixt Bolton and Barden, the Wharf suddenly contracts itself in a rocky channel little more than four feet wide, and pours through the tremendous fissure with a rapidity proportioned to its confinement. This place was then, as it is now, called the Strid, from a feat often exercised by persons of more agility than prudence, who stride from brink to brink, regardless of the destruction that awaits a faltering step. Such was the fate of Adeliza de Romillè's* only son;—as he was inconsiderately bounding over the chasm with a greyhound in his leash, the animal hung back, and drew his unfortunate master into the torrent.” To commemorate this tragic end of the “Boy of Egremond,” the last hope of the house of Romillè, the widowed mother chose the beautiful banks of the Wharfe for the translation of the Embsay Priory.

* Adeliza de Romillè was married to William Fitz Duncan, grand nephew of David, King of Scotland, but adopted her mother's name. Their son was called the boy of Egremond from one of his grandfather's Baronies.

This is the common tradition, but Whittaker finds from the *Monasticon Anglicanum* that this son of the second foundress was himself a party and witness to the charter of translation. The story may refer to a son of Cecilia the first foundress, as she is known to have had two, both of whom died young.

The ruins of Bolton Abbey stand upon a beautiful curvature of the "lordly Wharfe", on a level sufficiently high to protect it from floods, and low enough for every purpose of picturesque effect. As a ruin it is perhaps equal to any in the kingdom, if its only defect, the want of a tower, be excepted; and for surrounding scenery and beauty of site it has not an equal.

To the south is the embouchure of the valley with its rich meadow lands, its woods and homesteads; to the right is the impetuous Wharfe, flowing beneath a wood of oaks, mingled with steep shelving ground and jutting grey rocks stained with many-hued lichens, and festooned with heather and ivy;—woods to the left—to the north the eye is delighted with a park-like expanse, and beyond are those aged and noble groves that hang over the rocky river, as the valley gradually narrows, and farther yet are the barren and rugged heights of Simon Seat and Barden Fell, contrasting well with the fertility and luxuriant foliage beneath.

In walking from Bolton Bridge to the Abbey, to the south east will be noticed Beamsley Beacon on the edge of Blubber Fell, from which it is said that York

Minster may be seen on a favourable day. On the left of the path is a large field in which tradition says that Prince Rupert encamped amidst the rising corn on his way to Marston Moor.

The guide's house is about a quarter of a mile from the Devonshire Arms. All the gates leading into the woods are kept locked, but any person not wishing to have a guide, may, upon inserting his name in a book kept for that purpose at the guide's house, be furnished with a key on any day except Sunday.

It is almost impossible to visit all the points of view and objects of interest at Bolton in one day. Several different routes may be taken, two of which shall be here pointed out.

The one from the Holme Terrace, by the Hall, the Abbey, the Strid, Devonshire Seat, to the Valley of Desolation. The return being by Park Gate Seat, and the footpath through the fields to the Devonshire Arms.

The other along the eastern bank of the Wharfe, Skiphouse-wheel Seat, Burlington Seat, Pembroke Seat, Lady Harriet's Seat, Cavendish Seat, and Hartington Seat, to the Abbey.

The Holme Terrace is close to the Guide's house, and from thence the visitor will reach Bolton Hall, the occasional residence of the Duke of Devonshire. It is a strong square castellated building of late Gothic architecture; it was originally the gateway of the priory, and the only one of the offices which escaped the

general wreck of the Dissolution. The western door was walled up, and in the eastern entrance was inserted a gothic window, most probably taken from some part of the ruins, and the gateway has thus been converted into a handsome groined and vaulted apartment.

Opposite the Hall is the *new* west front of the Abbey. From the two noble buttresses which flank the erection, it has evidently been intended for the foundation of a magnificent tower; it was begun, as appears from an inscription over the entrance, in 1520, by Prior Moone, and unfinished in 1540, the period of the Dissolution. Though this erection conceals the more elaborate and elegant doorway of the *old* west front, it is itself a beautiful specimen of architecture, and the north and south walls are not built so close to the old front as to prevent an experienced eye from tracing out nearly the whole of the basement, arches, niches, &c., as they appeared before this erection. Turning to the left the two windows on the west side of the north transept are seen, robbed of their mullions, and nearly filled with luxuriant ivy,

“Clasping the grey rents with a verdurous woof;”

and behind them rises the eastern wall of the choir. The east window is fine and expansive, and has been beautifully ramified, and, when full of stained glass, must have produced a magnificent effect in the interior of the choir.

On the southern side of the choir are the remains of

a chantry, opening into it by an ornamental arch. Under this is the mouth of a vault, now choked up with rubbish, but known to have extended nearly across the choir, and this, it is conjectured, was the resting place of the Cliffords, the Lords of Skipton, and the Patrons of the monastery. In 1828 a quantity of rubbish was removed, and a flag of grey marble exposed; on digging a few feet lower a large and perfect skeleton was found; the skull was covered with a profusion of light hair, and the teeth were entire. It is supposed to have been the body of John Lord Clifford, who was slain at the battle of Meaux in the tenth of Henry V.

The eastern wall of the south transept is still standing; of the two windows, the tracery in one is nearly entire, and there is an imperfect pinnacle at the end yet remaining.

Under the southern wall of the nave was the cloister, part of whose capitals and a few columns are still seen. On this side also stood the chapter-house, the refectory, kitchen, dormitory, and other offices, but these are not now to be traced. The small arch under the transept has been the passage from the cloister to the chapter-house.

On the site of these lost ruins a beautiful residence was built by the Hon. Robert Boyle, to whom also Bolton and the neighbouring townships are indebted for the foundation of a free Grammar School. The late incumbent, the Rev. Wm. Carr, by whose well known

taste many of the attractions of the spot have been called into notice, was the occupier of this picturesque residence.

In the interior of the choir are nine niches on each side, which were the stalls of the monks, and above them is a series of arches with a profusion of varied capitals. Beyond these is a lower tier of stalls for the Conversi, and on the south side of the altar are four stalls with carved bases for the officiating priests.

The surrender of Bolton Abbey, by Richard Moone the prior, and fourteen canons, took place January 29th, 1540. After this it remained in the King's hands till April 1542, when the site and demesnes, together with many other estates were sold to Henry Earl of Cumberland for £2490, a sum less than ten years' purchase upon the low rental of that time.

Through the interest of the Earl the nave of the church was probably spared, and a wall immediately erected to detach it from the transepts and choir. It is still used as a parochial chapel, and is in a state of excellent repair. The pews are of modern date, but the roof is ancient, massive, and beautiful. The screen was most probably removed from the entrance to the choir. A few feet below the base of the windows is the Triforium, which passes from the west end, and has communicated with the dormitory.

In the north aisle, which is separated from the

nave by several different columns, are three beautiful windows with various fragments of stained glass.

The new western porch with its ramified window appearing through the windows of the present church has a singular and solemn effect.

The demesnes of Bolton remained in the Clifford family till 1635, when they were transferred by marriage to the last Earl of Burlington, and thence again to the Duke of Devonshire, in whose family the property still remains.

Dr. Whittaker is of opinion that the establishment at Bolton consisted of more than 200 persons, a statement which he fortifies by the following account of one year's provisions. 323 quarters of Flour, 231 of Meal, 411 of Provender for Horses, 636 of Oats for Ale, 80 of Barley, 1000 gallons of Wine, 64 Oxen, 35 Cows, 140 Sheep, 69 Pigs, 113 stones of Butter, besides a large quantity of Venison, Fish, Spiceries, &c. For further details of the household economy of the monks the reader must be referred to Dr. Whittaker's minute and interesting account.

On passing the west front of the abbey the road is regained, and a walk of a mile will bring the visitor to a wooden bridge over the Wharfe, upon crossing which, a stone on the left marked F. D. shows the height to which a flood reached in 1815. A footpath to the left leads to Lud's Cave, and the broadest part of the river

between Bolton and Barden. After pursuing the river's side to Lud-stream Seat, and crossing the bridge over Possforth Beck, the Strid is reached.*

From thence the visitor may proceed along the river to a point opposite the mouth of Barden Beck, where he will obtain an excellent view of Barden Tower,† from whence he may return by the Oak, Clifford, Strid, and Boyle-ford Seats, up Possforth Beck to Lawn Seat, Buck-rake Seat, and the Devonshire Seat, and from thence a few hundred yards will bring him to the cascade. This fall, although not of any great perpendicular height, is widely broken; the large stunted oaks, the chaotic appearance of the bed of the stream, and the beetling rocks on the summit of the upper park present an interesting scene. The Valley of Desolation extends for half a mile beyond the cascade; here the tortuous course of the stream over broken fragments of rock, the precipitous banks, the scanty herbage, and the fantastic appearance of a number of dead or uprooted

* In 1828 this dangerous place engulfed another victim. A young lady ran with haste to the very edge of the rocks, and looking with eagerness at the boiling torrent below, suddenly exclaimed, "I am going, I am going." It is supposed she became giddy, for she instantly fell into the foaming gulf, and a desperate attempt made to save her by a gentleman of the party was ineffectual.

† The derivation of Barden—Bar, a Boar, and Den, a valley would seem to intimate that these animals were once denizens of the woods.

trees well entitle this spot to the name of Desolation. All this havoc is said to have been caused by a terrific thunderstorm some years ago. At the top of the valley there is another but smaller cascade ; from this the visitor may return by the east side, and across the park to Park-gate Seat, and on the way a sight may be obtained of the herd of red deer, almost the only one remaining in England.

After lingering at the last-mentioned Seat, as every lover of the grand and beautiful in scenery will be disposed to do, the wooden bridge may be re-crossed, and the Devonshire Arms reached by a footpath through the fields.

Bolton Bridge, like Wakefield and many other bridges, had anciently a chapel for the benefit of travellers. In the lower room of a cottage that stood at the west end of the bridge, was the following curious inscription on one of the beams ; it had not improbably been taken from the chapel.

“Thou yat passys by his way
One Ave Mare here thou’l say.”

To pursue the second route through the woods this bridge must be crossed, and the first gate on the left leads to a Seat under a large elm on the river’s bank. The next Seat, a circular one round an oak, is Skip-house-wheel Seat, and may be reached by two paths ; the one to the right following the beaten track through the field—the other to the left, winding round the base

of a rock, and ascending by a flight of rude steps. After passing the Waterfall bridge the next Seats are Cat-crag, Prior's, and Prior's-stone Seats; near this latter several grave-stones were once found. From thence there is a bridge over Noscow Gill, but by following a footpath to the left Burlington Seat may be reached; thence by Simon's Seat, St. Bridget's Seat, and over the wooden bridge to Pembroke Seat. From this point the best view of Barden Tower is obtained; a rocky island divides the Wharfe into two channels; it is fringed with wood or meadow on both sides, and the forest trees are seen towering up to the very base of the ruin. After leaving Pembroke Seat, there are Lady Harriet's, the Cavendish, Lady Georgiana's, and Hartington Seats. The view from this latter Seat embraces almost every object that can constitute a perfect landscape, and is generally allowed to present the most lovely of the many lovely scenes in Bolton woods.

ROUTES.

To Harrogate, sixteen miles.

To Ilkley, five miles.

Through Barden, Burnsall, and Threshfield to Kilnsey, fourteen miles.

Kilnsey to Kettlewell, three miles.

BARDEN.—On the reversion of the attainder of Lord

John Clifford, his son Henry, (called the Shepherd,) emerged from the fells of Cumberland, where he had been concealed twenty-five years. His retired habits leading him to prefer the retreat of Barden, he converted what was then merely a forester's lodge into a convenient dwelling, and spent there the greater part of an innocent and peaceful life. He appears to have employed himself in the study of astronomy, and chemistry, or rather alchemy, and to have been assisted in these amusements by the monks of Bolton. In 1513, when nearly sixty years of age, he was appointed to a high command in the army which fought at Flodden. The enumeration of his followers, in the old metrical history of Flodden Field is local and exact.

“From Penigent to Pendle Hill,
 From Linton to Long Addingham,
 And all that Craven coasts did till,
 They with the lusty Clifford came ;
 All Staincliffe hundred went with him,
 With striplings strong from Wharlèdale,
 And all that Hanton hills did climb,
 With Langstroth eke and Littondale,
 Whose milk-fed fellows, fleshy bred,
 Well browned with sounding bows upbend ;
 All such as Horton Fells had fed
 On Clifford's banner did attend.”

At Flodden he showed that neither his age nor habits of peace had chilled the hereditary military genius of the Cliffords. He survived the battle ten years, and died in 1523.

When the Countess of Pembroke came to her inheritance, Barden Tower appears to have been a ruin, for its restoration by her is recorded in an inscription still legible over the principal entrance. She kept possession till her death in 1676, when it became the property of the Earls of Burlington. Within the last eighty years the lead and timbers of the roof have been removed, and the building has now put on the form of a picturesque ruin. The Chapel, however, a plain building, is still in repair, and used as a place of worship.

A quarter of a mile from the tower, on the road leading to Burnsall, there is a bridge and a gate on the right, leading to a Seat which commands an excellent view of the valley and river southwards, and a little further on is a picturesque waterfall called Gill Beck. The road, when regained, winds round the hill of Westside, and commands a fine view to the right of the wide valley, the winding Wharfe, and the mountain of Whernside.

At BURNSALL, the Church, a handsome and uniform structure, has two medieties. At the entrance of the choir each rector has his stall and pulpit, and between the church-yard and the river stand the two parsonage houses. Here there is a Free School founded by Sir Wm. Craven; he was born at Appletrewick of poor parents, but in London raised himself from obscurity to wealth; his son became the first Earl of Craven.

Near the extremity of the village is a copious spring, remarkable for having preserved its original dedicatory name, Thruskell, *i. e.* the fountain of Thor.

In a pasture above the hamlet of Thorpe, a mile and a half from Threshfield, is a cave called Knave Knoll Hole; the entrance to it is narrow and difficult of access; human and other bones have been found in it, and like many other caves in Craven it has no doubt been the resort of ancient banditti.

Near Appletrewick is Troller's Gill, the termination of a wild and solitary valley. It is a winding and nearly perpendicular fissure in the limestone rock, half a mile in length, a few yards wide, and generally nearly sixty feet in height. In an old survey of the manors of Robert de Clifford, Gordale in Appletrewick is mentioned; this is probably the place meant.

KILNSEY is chiefly a place of resort for the lovers of angling, during the season; but to the tourist in search of the picturesque it is by no means destitute of attraction. The few houses that compose the village and the antique remains of Kilnsey Hall are beautifully grouped together at the foot of the steep hills, and the view of the rich meadows watered by the winding Wharfe is peculiarly pleasing.

The most remarkable object, however, is the range of rock called Kilnsey Crag. Rising abruptly from the green sward it presents a singular instance of that boldness of front and outline which characterizes the

limestone ranges. The whole face of the rock leans forward, and the huge beetling mass of the summit, as it overhangs the base nearly forty feet, imparts to the cliff an appearance at once curious and imposing. The height is about one hundred and seventy feet.

Immediately behind Kilnsey Crag, at a distance of about two miles, is Doukerbottom Cave. The place is very difficult to find, but Trueman of the Tennants' Arms will furnish the tourist with a guide, or any necessary direction. The entrance will be unexpectedly found in the middle of a level bottom, and a little to the S.E. of a pile of stones on a neighbouring summit. Within the cave are two lofty and magnificent chambers, in the second of which broken pottery, charcoal, the bones of animals, pieces of iron, and a copper bracelet have been found; beyond this the cave extends some distance, but it is not very interesting, and there are generally a few feet of water and mud. There is a cave to the south of the chasm which forms the entrance, extending a considerable distance, but it is low and difficult to penetrate.

On the other side of the Wharfe, opposite Kilnsey, is the village of CONISTON. Here the Chapel, one of the oldest in Craven, having fallen into decay, has been rebuilt with a tasteful attention to the style and detail of the original Norman structure. The road from Coniston to Grassington, two and a half miles, passes

through Grasswood, where the nightingale is said to pay "Angel's visits".

Neither GRASSINGTON nor its environs can be said to possess anything worthy of the attention of the general tourist. The lead mines however present a subject of interest to the mineralogist.

From Kilnsey to Malham, eight miles.

To Settle, fourteen miles.

To Skipton, thirteen miles.

To Arncliffe, four miles.

About three quarters of a mile from Kilnsey a road diverges to the left into Littondale;* and the hamlet of Hawkswick is passed to the right. It is said that the inhabitants of this dale, in times gone by, used to furnish annually to the crown a certain number of the birds used in the sport of hawking—hence perhaps the name, Hawkswick. Several species of the hawk tribe frequent the numerous cliffs that skirt the valley.†

ARNCLIFFE‡ is a very pleasing village situated under

* Anciently called Amerdale; the stream which flows through the valley is the Skirfare.

† A gentleman in the neighbourhood now trains these birds with great success to bring down game, after the fashion of the olden times.

‡ The bygone existence of the eagle in this district is intimated by the derivation of this name—Earn an eagle and Clyffe a rock.

a rocky and wooded eminence called the Clouder.

The Church, of which the living is valuable, is handsome, and has lately been repaired, and the interior arranged and embellished in excellent taste.

Between Arncliffe and Litton, in the cliffs on the left, is a cave of large dimensions which has not yet been thoroughly explored.

Beyond Litton, at the head of the dale, is Halton Gill, from whence a road to Horton, seven miles, passes under the western side of Penyghent; and another winds over the Horse Head into Langstrothdale.

The Church at KETTLEWELL is of great antiquity; the nave, in particular, which has neither columns nor side aisles, has narrow round-headed windows, and cannot be later than the time of Henry I. The font is curious, having an aperture in the bottom, and another in the floor, through which the water might sink into consecrated ground.

Below Scale Park, one mile from Kettlewell, is Douk Cave, which contains a series of lofty chambers, narrow passages, and several branch caverns. It is said by the men who work in the neighbouring mines to have a communication with their shafts, but no one has hitherto effected a passage from one to the other. Quantities of human bones have been found, and may still be seen in some parts of the cave, but as no other remains have been discovered, it seems difficult to account for their presence there.

At Kettlewell, Langstrothdale branches out of Wharfedale, westwards. The villages in this dale are Starbotten, Buckden, the romantic hamlet and church of Hubberholme and Kirkgill, Yockenthwaite, and Beckermonds. Above Buckden there is a lofty summit called Ramsden's Pike, from which may be obtained a magnificent and extensive view of the surrounding country. Near Yockenthwaite there is a circle of stones said to be Druidical, and near the road at Raisgill, on the opposite side of the river, is a large cairn.

The Chapel of St. Michael, at Hubberholme, bears marks of high antiquity, as several Norman arches remain entire. Over the entrance of the chancel is a curious roodloft of oak, handsomely wrought, and bearing the date 1558. It has been an useless work, for in the same year the death of Queen Mary put an end to the worship of images, and therefore the use of roodlofts in churches. Hubberholme is a retired and romantic spot, well wooded, and enclosed with mountains, and, as Whittaker remarks, there are few scenes better adapted for quiet and contemplation.

On the moors beyond Beckermonds the Wharfe takes its rise, and at Oughtershaw, to the N. W., is a tarn about one mile in circumference.

I N N S .

At Bolton Bridge, the Devonshire Arms.

Kilnsey, the Tennants' Arms.

Conveyances may be had at these houses, and all information respecting the right of fishing in the Wharfe obtained.

At Bolton, across the bridge, there is another Inn of less pretensions, where cheapness, rural fare, and civility may be had.

Kettlewell, Marshall's.





Chapter III.—MALHAM.

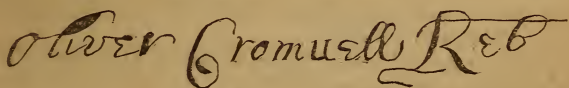
KIRKBY MALHAM—CALTON HALL—MALHAM—COVE—JANET'S
CAVE—GORDALE—MALHAM WATER—INNS—ROUTES.

On entering KIRKBY MALHAM from Bell Busk or Gargrave, the compact little village, its fine old church, and a rather unusual assemblage of well-grown trees have a very picturesque effect.

The name, Kirkby, seems to prove that there has been a church here in the Saxon period, but the present structure is probably of the age of Henry VII.

On the south side of the steeple may be noticed the Longobardic letters G. N. R., probably the cypher of George Norwych, the Vicar in 1485, and some shields of the Banks, Tempests, and Malhams. In the interior, a few years ago, some frescoes were discovered on the walls beneath the coats of whitewash, and they have since been partially restored to light. Several of the columns have a niche for the reception of the statue of a saint. The church was garrisoned during the Parliamentary wars, and, as usual, robbed of the monumental brasses, &c. Cromwell's signature occurs in the registers twice ; the following is an extract, with a fac-simile of the Protector's autograph annexed.

"The intended marriage between Martine Knowles of Middle House in the p'ishe of Kirkbiemalhamdale and Dorothy Hartley of West Marton in the p'ishe of Marton was published three severall Markett dayes in the open Markett place att Settle that is to say upon the 4th of December the first tyme and on the 11th of December the second tyme and on the 18th of December the third tyme 1655. And the said Martine Knowles and Dorothy Hartley was married the 17th of January 1655 in the p'sence of these witnesse Henry Mitchell younger of Marton and Anthony Hartley of West Marton and others before mee"


 A fac-simile of Oliver Cromwell's signature, written in a cursive script. The signature reads "Oliver Cromwell R^d" and is written in dark ink on a light background.

The Re^d is no doubt a contraction for "registered."

In a chapel at the east end of the south aisle is a mural monument to the memory of John son of the

celebrated republican officer Major General Lambert : and on a brass plate on the east wall is an inscription to the memory of the last male heir of the family, the grandson of the General. General Lambert himself escaped the scaffold, and was banished to Guernsey and died there, almost forgotten, thirty years after. Frances, his granddaughter and the last of the family, married Sir John Middleton of Belsay Castle, Northumberland.

CALTON HALL opposite Airton was the residence of this family ; they repurchased it from the grantee, Lord Fauconberg, at the restoration ; the old Hall was burnt down, and replaced by the present plain mansion. Opposite to Kirkby Malham, across the stream, is the hamlet of Hanlith, and the residence of G. J. Serjeantson, Esq.

Near the termination of the valley, one mile from hence, is the scattered and not very pleasing village of Malham ;* but within a short walk are those objects of so much interest to the tourist, the Cove and Gordale†.

* In one only of the ancient charters relating to Craven, mention is made of a Robert de Maum, an orthography which agrees with the common pronunciation.

† Gordale belonged to the Canons of Bolton Abbey, and they had a mansion in Malham called Prior's Hall, the site of which is marked by a house, still retaining the ancient name. Another house in the village bears the name of Friar's Garth, and the Canons had a Bercary, or Shepherd's Lodge, here ; doubtless they appreciated the neighbourhood of Malham as we do, and made it a frequent retreat. The Cove and wide tract of country towards Kilnsey belonged to Fountains Abbey.

To view the COVE the visitor must proceed up the village, and turn into the pastures above a ruined Cotton Mill, which by no means adds to the beauty of the scene ; but the eye is soon distracted from an object like this by the view of the Cove rearing its magnificent front to the height of two hundred and eighty six feet, and stretching across the valley like the gigantic portals of a fabulous castle. A walk of a few hundred yards, among scattered fragments of rock and a multitude of hawthorns and rose trees, will bring the visitor to its base ; here the view upwards along the vast continuous surface of grey rock, interrupted only by a few breaks, and a series of grass and shrub-grown ledges, must strike the spectator with wonder and awe. The ledges, which seem to mark successive joints, are three in number, and from below it seems that even the lowest of these cannot be crossed with any degree of safety ; but by scrambling up the left side of the valley it will be found that the path across is broad, and, though rugged, free from danger. On gazing up from this ledge, the nests of numberless swallows may be descried affixed to the rock, and these blythe little denizens are wheeling rapidly around, regardless of the hawks that build and soar above them.

The left side of the stream may be regained by a wooden bridge a short distance down the stream.

It is generally considered that the copious supply of water which issues from under the Cove is the source

of the Aire, and that it has found a subterranean way from the Tarn, more than a mile above. The inhabitants however, maintain that the Tarn water makes its appearance again in two copious springs a quarter of a mile below the village, and there forms the source of the Aire ; yet as there are no rules which distinguish the source of a river from tributary streams except the general direction, and the quantity and quality of the water, the Cove may justly lay claim to being the fountain head of the river, and the Gordale and other streams must be considered collateral branches. Twice within the last forty years the swollen waters of the Tarn have made their way over the Cove, but the torrent was dispersed in one vast cloud of spray before it reached the bottom ; its density and the magnificence of the sight may be imagined from the fact that the spectators could not approach within a hundred yards of the foot of the rock without being drenched through.

In order to ascend to the summit of the Cove,* an irregular path through the brushwood on the left must be taken. From many points on this slope a most distinct repetition of echoes may be heard, and the effect produced here by a bugle or cornet-a-piston is very fine.

At the top, a stile over the fence will be found, the path from which leads to a large tract of that fissured

* The breadth of the summit is four hundred and seventy yards.

limestone pavement which is so generally met with on the Craven hills.

The view from this elevation is extensive, but the appearance of the high pastures near the Cove the tourist will not think improved by the new stone fences. The walls in most parts of Craven are a drawback to the scenery, and here they are peculiarly so, for time has not given them the usual tint, and there is no wood to relieve their tedious uniformity. However it is right to mention here, that in the late allotment of the unenclosed lands about Malham, the Cove and Gordale have been liberally reserved open to the public.

The workmen engaged on the fences have lately opened a large barrow, which is locally known by the name of the Friars' Heap, near the eastern arm of the Cove, and a quantity of human bones were found. The spot is much more likely to be connected with the marauding Scots than the peaceful monks. In a direct line behind the Cove there is a deep and narrow pass, closed by a lofty cliff called Coom Scar;* in a flood

* Some forty years ago, two boys, sons of a gentleman at Malham, left their home in search of birds' nests. Arriving at the top of Coom Scar the elder descended the precipice, and having secured a hawk's nest was returning to the summit, when stooping down to pluck a knot of Cowslips, he lost his hold and fell. His brother, too young to understand what had happened, found his body at the foot of the rock, and after repeatedly shaking it, returned home quite unconcerned. "I shook him very hard," said he, in answer to his father's inquiries, "but he was sound asleep."

the Tarn water not unfrequently rushes over here, and forms a second Gordale, but it is commonly prevented

This accident suggested the following lines to Robert Story, for many years the parish clerk of Gargrave, and who, amid a number of mere rhymers, alone merits the title of the Craven Poet. His published poems are chiefly amatory or patriotic. The latter bear more especially the imprimatur of poetical talent, witness his 'Chief of Waterloo,' and 'The Isles are awake'

With bounding step and laughing eye
Young Edgar sprang his sire to hail—
The child had rambled far and high,
Among the crags of Malhamdale.

See, father, what a pretty wreath
Of flowers! I would their names I knew!
I found this bright one on the heath,
Its golden leaves all moist with dew.

This, father, is a primrose pale,
I knew it in its hazel bower,
But every child within the dale
Knows, as I think, the primrose flower.

O, this small bud 'twas hard to spy!
Deep in a mossy cleft it grew;
With nought to look at save the sky,
It seems to have imbibed it's blue.

Not yet, perchance, had Edgar stayed
This prattle, to a parent dear;
But—why, the anxious father said,
Is Henry, with *his* flowers, not here?

My brother! O, I had forgot!
The little rosy boy replied,
I left him in the wildest spot
Asleep—yon mighty crag beside.

Asleep, my boy? Yes, father, we
A hawk had started from a chink;
And, on the crag's top leaving me,
My brother clambered round it's brink.

Soon did I hear his shout of glee,
The nest became his instant prize;
When clambering back his way to me,
A knot of cowslips caught his eyes.

He stooped and disappeared.—Sometime
I stood and watched the hazel shoot
By which my brother up might climb;
At last I sought the crag's green foot:

I found him lying on the sward,
The grassy sward beneath the steep;
I shook, and shook him very hard,
But, father, he was sound asleep.

from reaching the Cove by sinking at the foot of this pass through the shattered and fissured stratum with singular noise and rapidity.

From the top of the Cove to the top of Gordale the distance is little more than one mile, and round by the Tarn three, but to a perfect stranger a guide is here necessary; it is usual for parties to return to the village, and thence proceed to Gordale.

The bridge over the river in Malham must be crossed, and the road to the N. E. taken, and after a walk of a mile, a gate on the right, at the foot of a steep hill will be found, from which a short path leads to the glen sometimes called LITTLE GORDALE. Here, the quiet fall of the water, its depth and clearness in the basin, the rocky bed of the stream, the climbing ivy, and the over-hanging wood, conspire to form a most romantic spot. Across the stream, and through the tangled brushwood, "a little moonlight room" will be found in the rock; it is called JANET'S CAVE, and tradition makes it the ancient abode of fairies. Fancy may well believe the spot to have been either the haunt of "this small sort of airy people", or the dwelling of some

The father shrieked the lost one's name!
 Young Edgar heard, and held his breath;
 For o'er him with a shudder came,
 The thought that he had been with—Death.

He led them to the fatal spot,
 Where still and cold his brother lay,
 Within his hand the cowslip knot
 That lured his heedless foot astray.

“world-wearied” anchorite.* If this nook of scenery deserve the epithet beautiful, GORDALE, to which the tourist will now turn, is truly a specimen of the sublime. The path is entered upon through the yard of a farm house on the left, the tenant requiring only the closing of his gates.

Flowing through a wild and desolate-looking valley two distinct streams will be noticed ; at first sight they would appear both to spring from one source ; yet the bed of the left one is covered with a yellow calcareous deposit, and the other has a mossy bed, and is rich in aquatic plants. The former is the Gordale stream, and the latter rises from a bubbling spring half way up the vale.

At length the path seems to be terminated by lofty barriers of rock, but a turn to the right suddenly discloses the scene.

Here let the visitor be left to his own reflections.

* * * * *

The poet Gray who visited Gordale in 1769 describes it thus to his friend Dr. Wharton. “As I advanced, the crags seemed to close in, but discovered an entrance to the left between them ; I followed my guide a few paces, and the hills opened again into no large space ; and then all further way is barred by a stream, that at

* Here the English habit of inscribing names is displayed in perfection. Even the brush and paint pot have been in requisition.

the height of about fifty feet, gushes from a hole in the rock, and spreading in large sheets over its broken front, dashes from steep to steep, and then rattles away in a torrent down the valley ; the rock on the left rises perpendicular, with stubbed yew trees and shrubs starting from its sides, to the height of at least three hundred feet. But these are not the thing, it is the rock on the right, under which you stand to see the fall, that forms the principal horror of the place. From its very base it begins to slope forward over you in one black and solid mass, without any crevice in its surface, and overshadows half of the area below in its dreadful canopy. When I stood, I believe, four yards from its foot, the drops which perpetually distil from its brow, fell upon my head, and in one part of its top, more exposed to the weather, there are loose stones that hang in the air, and threaten visibly some idle spectator with instant destruction ; it is safer to shelter yourself close to its bottom, and trust to the mercy of that enormous mass, which nothing but an earthquake can stir. The gloomy uncomfortable day well suited the savage aspect of the place, and made it still more formidable. I staid there, not without shuddering, a quarter of an hour, and thought my trouble richly repaid, for the impression will last with life.”*

* Wordsworth has two sonnets on the Cove and Gordale. Had they been written on the spot, instead of suggested by the engravings of Westall, they might have interested the reader.

A Mr. Walker, in 1779, hits upon the following method of describing the indescribable to his town-bred readers: "Consider yourself in a winding street with houses one hundred yards high on each side of you; then figure to yourself a cascade rushing from an upper window, and tumbling over carts, waggons, fallen houses, &c., in promiscuous ruin; and perhaps a Cockney idea may be formed of this tremendous cliff."*

In order to ascend up the side of the fall, the stream must be crossed, and a rock,† well worn with footsteps, ascended; on turning the corner some care is necessary, as it approaches close to the fall; a steep stony path must then be climbed, and the summit is soon reached. By scrambling over the rocky ridge to the right, at any convenient point, the stream will again be met with, and by following it down, the natural arch through which it dashes may be reached; and here, if the spectator can trust his head and nerves, he will obtain a magnificent view downwards of the rocks and the bottom of the fall.

Gordale has occasionally been visited, and even the

* Tradition reports that the Courts Baron for East Malham were anciently held under the sheltering canopy of Gordale, and a more impossible story is told of one of the Tempests having leapt his horse over the chasm at the top of Gordale.

† This rock appears to have been formed by a series of calcareous deposits from the water. On searching underneath it, pieces may be found which will take a polish, and have then a pretty striated appearance.

pass ascended by parties at the "witching hour" of a moonlight night, and such a visit will amply repay any one who may undertake it.

The Tarn is distant between one and two miles from the top of Gordale, and may be reached either by following the course of the stream, or taking a direct course N.E. by N. over the high pastures.

MALHAM WATER is nearly a mile in diameter, but can by no means rival any of the Westmorland or Cumberland lakes ; it is destitute of natural wood, the rocks are too far removed from the margin, and the banks are not bold enough to show the plantations to advantage. On a well chosen site on the eastern bank is the mansion called the Tarn House, erected by the first Lord Ribblesdale. It is now occupied as a summer residence by E. York, Esq.

The Trout in Malham Tarn are peculiarly fine ; there are two varieties, the red, and the silver. They were once frequently caught five or six pounds in weight, but they are at present much diminished both in size and numbers, owing to the great increase of Perch.

INNS.

There are two Inns at Malham, the Listers' Arms, and the Buck, (Harrison's). At the latter will be found every accommodation that the tourist can desire. In

the parlour is a painting of no mean pretensions by the late Lord Ribblesdale; it was formerly used as the sign of the house.

ROUTES.

By the carriage road round by Hellifield and Long Preston, fourteen miles.

There are several routes for pedestrians to Settle.

1. By a lane turning to the right at the southern extremity of the village, and terminating by a footpath on the road near Highside. The walk by this route is the least fatiguing, and is little more than six miles. Scaleber and Attermire are included in it, which see under *Settle*.

2. By the northern extremity of the village, the western side of the Tarn, Capon Hall, Cowside, and Langcliffe, seven miles. Half a mile on the left, opposite the Tarn is Clattering Sykes, a high marshy pasture, where the soil is one mass of encrinites and various other fossils.

3. By the direct route over the hills westwards, past the lead mines and Stockdale, six miles.

To Horton, eight miles.

To Kilnsey, eight miles.

The track to Kilnsey, after the enclosed road is left, is hardly discernible, but by consulting the map, and

taking care not to turn to the right at Boardley, the pedestrian will make out the way.

To Gargrave, seven miles.

To Bell Busk Station, five miles.





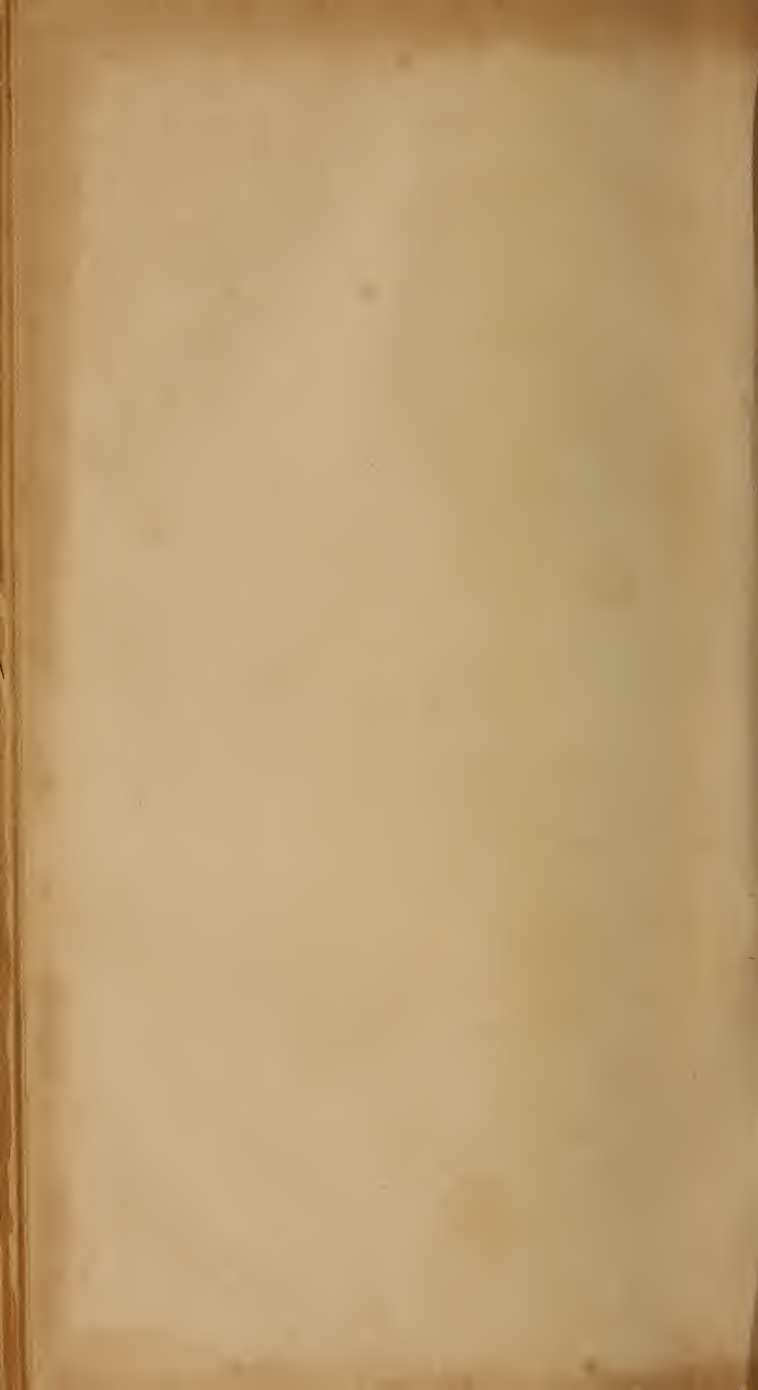
Chapter IV.—SETTLE.

VIEW FROM THE RAILWAY BRIDGE—THE TOWN—CASTLEBERG
 —ROUTES—GIGGLESWICK—CAVES—EBBING AND FLOWING
 WELL—OX SCAR—CAIRN—ECHOES—SCALEBER—ATTER-
 MIRE—VICTORIA CAVE—CATTERICK FOSS—STAINFORTH
 FOSS—LONG PRESTON—HELLIFIELD—WIGGLESWORTH—
 ROUTES—INNS.

A better view of the romantic and beautiful environs of Settle can hardly be obtained than that from the railway bridge over the Ribble.

SETTLE FROM THE SOUTH





Above the town appears the rock of Castleberg, rising to a height of three hundred feet above the level of the market-place, and backed by a cluster of steep green hills; there is the picturesque vale of the Ribble, terminated by rising fells and the dome-like summit of Penyghent, and enclosed between the scars and high pastures of Stackhouse and Moughton on the left, and those of Langcliffe and Stainforth on the right; there is a beautiful view of Giggleswick and its scars, surmounted by the noble mountain of Ingleborough; and to the south lies the rich and comparatively level scenery which is terminated by Pendle Hill.

Settle would scarcely now be recognised from Gray's account eighty years ago. He says; "It is a small market-town standing directly under a rocky fell; there are not above a dozen good-looking houses, and the rest are old and low, with little wooden porticoes in front." The last of these penthouses disappeared in 1832, to make way for the Town Hall, a handsome Elizabethan structure; in which are the large library of the Settle Literary Society, and the News-room. To these any stranger may obtain admission upon introduction by a member. The Mechanics' Library and the Savings' Bank are also in this building. The rest of the town, though irregularly built, is neat and compact. The church, erected in 1837, although rather unusual in design, seems, especially from some points of view, to suit the character of the surrounding scenery.

The grounds of CASTLEBERG were leased by a few individuals for ninety nine years, several of which are unexpired, but a small gratuity is expected by the person who gives the key for admission. Several winding paths through the plantations lead to a seat on a platform at the base of the rock, from which the bird's eye view of the town is both curious and complete. The summit of the rock may be reached by either the right or left path. It is more than probable that this elevation has at some period been crowned by a fort, although there is no tradition respecting one, and there are no certain traces of a ruin. Within the last century the peak of Castleberg formed the gnomon of a huge sun dial, whose hours were marked along the hill side by large stones; these have been long removed, and the plantations occupy their site. An old engraving, in the possession of George Hartley, Esq., of Settle, represents a part of the town and the dial; there is also an engraving of it, as well as of the Ebbing and Flowing Well, in the Bodleian Library.

The view from the summit of Castleberg embraces Ribblesdale northwards towards Penyghent, the bold front made by the junction of the Stackhouse and Giggleswick Scars, and a wide expanse of country to the south and south west, through which the Ribble winds its sinuous way. Although railways are not generally supposed to embellish scenery like this, yet the embankment of the North Western, seen from Castleberg, can hardly be said to offend the eye.

It may be convenient to the tourist to have pointed out some of the routes which include different objects of interest, and are within the compass of a moderate walk from Settle.

To Giggleswick, the Scars, Ebbing and Flowing Well, Ox Scar, and return by Stackhouse, or Little Stainforth.

To Scaleber, Attermire, Victoria Cave, and return by Langcliffe, or over Stainforth Scar to Catterick and Stainforth Fosses.

To Long Preston, Hellifield, and Wigglesworth, and return by Rathmell and Giggleswick.

GIGGLESWICK is a prettily situated village three quarters of a mile from Settle. Here is the spacious and handsome parish Church, dedicated to St. Alkald,* and near it is the well-known Free Grammar School, founded by Edward VI at the instance of his chaplain,

* This may not be an improper place to mention that in the parish registers is recorded in large characters the burial of Thomas Denny, a well-known character of the last century, and a singular compound of simplicity, genius, and vagrancy. He had an extraordinary talent for improvising, and a surprising skill in the Greek language. He is said to have translated at sight any passage into Greek, and his impromptu rendering of the following doggerel into hexameter and pentameter verse is still preserved ;

Three crooked cripples crept through Clitheroe Castle,
Creep, crooked cripples, creep.

At one time he lived at Langcliffe and had classical pupils, and at another he wandered from house to house, reciting Anacreon or Pindar for a morsel of bread.

John Nowell, who was Vicar of Giggleswick from 1548 to 1556. The celebrated Archdeacon Paley received his education here under his father the Rev. Wm. Paley, who held the Head Mastership for upwards of half a century.*

On leaving Giggleswick by the Clapham road the school will be seen ; it has recently been re-built after an appropriate and beautiful design.† Beyond are the residences of the Masters, Holywell Toft, the residence of the Vicar of Giggleswick, and Catteral Hall, the beautiful seat of J. Hartley, Esq.

Pursuing the road, to the right are Kelcove Wood and the commencement of Giggleswick Scars. In the wood is a cave with a lofty entrance, but of no great extent. In making some excavations here several Roman fibulæ, and coins of Vespasian were found : they are now in the possession of Mr. Hartley.

Further on, the ridge of rocks skirting the road becomes very bold and striking ; the surfaces and

* Of Archdeacon Paley, Dr. Whittaker observes, that every anecdote will be interesting to posterity. The following is perhaps more authentic than the *carefully* preserved saying of his, "That he could not afford to keep a conscience". He was observed by a friend gazing intently up the valley from Settle Bridge, and being asked what attracted his attention, "I was thinking," said the Dr., "how like Penyghent is to a *raised pie*."

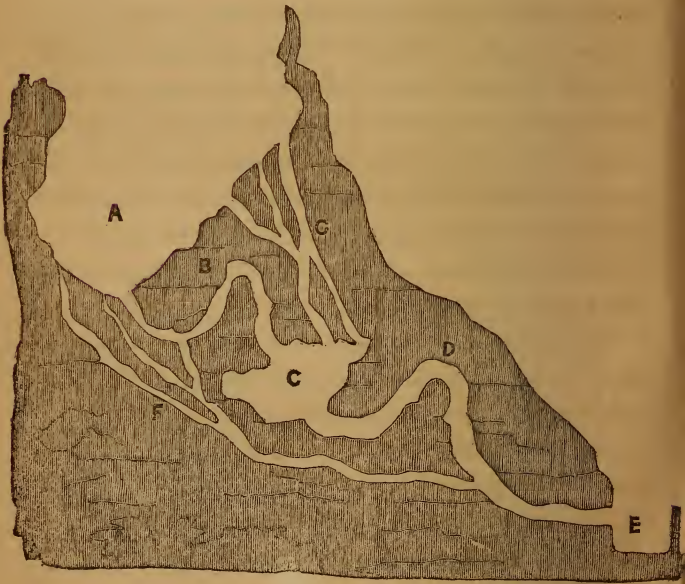
† Giggleswick School is free to pupils of all nations. It gives several small exhibitions to Christ's College, Cambridge, and one of £45 a year for natives of the parish, and also sends a candidate for the valuable exhibitions of Lady Hastings,

clefts are ornamented with ivy and the indigenous yew, and beneath, the fir plantations and hazel trees clothe the broken and stony ground.

There are several caves among these scars, but none possessing any interest except the Dangerous and Staircase Caves. The latter is situated at the foot of the cliff opposite the middle of the level part of the road, and is remarkable only for the natural flight of stairs up it, from which it has taken its name. The former is near the summit of the ridge, opposite some old lime-kilns close to the ascent of the brow. The first descent into it is steep, but may be safely accomplished without a rope or ladder; the passage then turns to the right, proceeds some distance, and terminates in a lofty chamber adorned with various forms of wreathing spar and depending stalactite. Among the limestone pavement, on the summit of the rocks above this cave, quantities of black quartz crystals are to be found.

On the right hand side of the road is the celebrated **EBBING AND FLOWING WELL**. The tourist may perhaps be disappointed on making a first visit to this curious spring, as its habits are extremely irregular. During a very dry, or a rainy season, the reciprocation almost entirely ceases, but when there is a medium supply of water it is commonly in full activity, rising and falling rapidly, sometimes without intermission, and at other times with irregular intervals. The distance between its flux and reflux varies from a few inches to half a

yard. Different explanations of this phenomenon have been given, but none that satisfactorily accounted both for the reciprocation and its irregularity, as well as for the influence of wet and dry seasons, until a solution on the principle of the double syphon was given by the late ingenious Thomas Hargraves, of Settle. A model was constructed by him, which exactly exhibited the eccentric habits of the well; it is now deposited in the Library of the Settle Mechanics' Institute. The following diagram will render the explanation clear.



A, the great basin formed in the rock. B, the duct that conveys the water to C, the smaller basin. D, the duct that conveys the water from C to E, the well. F, crevices through which the water escapes into the duct D, when the stream is not sufficient to fill the duct B. G, crevices through which the water escapes from A to C, when A is overcharged. It will be seen that B and D form each a syphon; B draws off the water from the basin A, and fills the smaller basin C until it runs over at D; now D, being wider than B, soon empties the basin C, and then the stream ceases until C is filled again, thus causing the reciprocation.

The irregularity of the reciprocation is caused thus: B draws off the water from A faster than it is supplied by the spring, consequently A becomes empty, and no reciprocation takes place until it is filled again to the height of the syphon B, when the fulness of A causes a most powerful one, and before the well goes down to its proper medium, another, but less powerful one, takes place, and the interval between each flux and reflux increases, until A is emptied again. In dry weather there is no reciprocation because the water is insufficient to fill B, and it escapes through the crevices F; and after much rain the basin C is too powerfully supplied by B and the crevices G.

The steep hill above the Well is called Buckhaw Brow, and the high ground on the right of the summit the OX SCAR. On a fine evening the view from this

scar is peculiarly rich ; the wide expanse of country watered by the Wenning and the Lune, the line of Cumberland hills, and Morecambe Bay are seen, and nearer to the eye the magnificent breadth of Ingleborough, and the round summit of Penyghent ; whilst the south embraces almost every natural object that can render scenery attractive. A lake only is wanting ; but thirty years ago this desideratum was not looked for in vain. The site where the waters of Giggleswick Tarn once stood may be easily distinguished at the point where the Giggleswick diverges from the Settle road, opposite the lime-kilns. The spirit of utility drained off the water, and converted the ground into rich meadow and pasture land.

A walk of a mile and a half over the hills eastwards will bring the pedestrian into Ribblesdale at Stackhouse, or at Little Stainforth.

Near a gate on the path, when the descent is commenced to Stackhouse, there is a Cairn of eighty feet in diameter ; it has not been completely examined, but human bones are commonly found in it. These cairns, barrows, or raises, as they are sometimes called, are not unfrequent in Craven. It is difficult to determine to what race of people they owe their origin, but many of them are probably burial places where the slain in skirmishes between the inhabitants and the Scotch and Pictish invaders were deposited. As might be expected, no remains of arms are found in them, and

little else, except bones, and sometimes a species of rude coffin, made with five rude stones.

To the left of the track to Stainforth a ridge of rock with a hazel wood at its base will be observed ; at various points near this, a loud call will summon a repetition of six or seven echos from the opposite cliff and the surrounding hills.

On the road between Little Stainforth and Stackhouse, in the corner of a field to the left, there is a slight hollow in the ground, on applying the ear to which a rumbling noise is heard ; it is no doubt caused by a fall of water reverberating in a subterraneous cavity ; it is remarkable, however, that no water is known to enter above, nor has the egress of any been observed in the river below ; the place is commonly called Robin Hood's Mill.

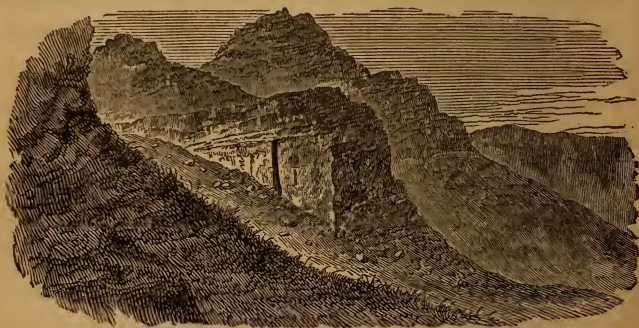
The mountain road from Settle to Malham, six miles, is through Upper Settle, to the right of Castleberg. On the hills to the left of this ascending road, the soil is full of single and conglomerate quartz crystals, and the stones of which the walls are built abound in fossil shells, and other deposits of marine origin. A short distance further there are two branches of the road ; the one on the left leading by Stockdale and the lead mines, to Malham ; the right over Highside, to Airtou and Kirkby Malham.

The brown conical hill to the right of Stockdale is called Ryeloaf.

Near the summit of the road, before entering on Malham Moors, are two large Bowder Stones, which are mentioned in the Gazetteers as rocking stones. It would require no little strength to set them in motion. The lead mines, though not at present worked, have occasionally yielded a rich supply of ore.

Below the bridge on the road to Airton is Scaleber Foss, a deep gorge, at the head of which are two falls of water, forming during a flood a continuous cascade of between forty and fifty feet. It is frequently visited in winter, when the frozen stream and the immense group of icicles form a curious and interesting spectacle.

To the left of the road to Malham, and at a distance of little more than a mile from Settle, is ATTERMIRE, a

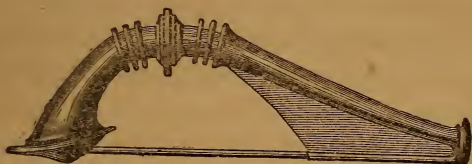


most remarkable assemblage of rocks; beetling crags, abrupt summits, castellated and perpendicular cliffs are grouped together in a semicircular range, and present an instance, perhaps unequalled in the neighbourhood,

of that imposing effect which the limestone alone is privileged to assume.

Attermire Cave is situated in the eastern cliff, and its lofty entrance is reached by climbing up the stony ground, and a short height of the rock; it is of considerable length, but in several places difficult to penetrate; a human skeleton, a stone bead, and some coins have at different times been found in it. There are many other caves among the rocks, but none worth visiting except Victoria Cave.

This Cave is in the cliffs that range northwards from Attermire, at a point where the rock makes a rectangular turn, and nearly opposite to a solitary clump of trees on the level of the pastures above Langcliffe. The large chamber on the left was discovered about ten years ago, and a quantity of broken pottery, bones of animals, fibulæ, coins, bone hooks, &c. have since been found in it. Most of them are in the possession of the discoverer, Mr. Joseph Jackson, of Settle.



The coins are all small, and of copper, and among them are some of Claudius Gothicus, Constans, and Constantine I, II, and III. It is the opinion of the Irish

Archæological Society, to whom they were submitted, that the coins are not Roman, but British imitations of current Roman coins, and that peculiar interest is attached to them on that account.

Mr. Roach Smith states these remains to have been funereal; and a late distinguished prelate was of opinion that they had found their way thither by means of wolves or other beasts of prey. However the most probable account is that this and other caves* in the neighbourhood were the concealed retreats of straggling hordes of British, who, though partly Romanized, were still unwilling to succumb to the power of their conquerors. According to their general policy the Romans would early introduce their own coinage, and consequently these rebellious British bands would be induced to manufacture rude imitations. On their compulsory abandonment of their hiding places, everything of value, and more especially arms, would be carried off, and nothing but small, and to them comparatively valueless articles, owing to haste and the uncertain light, would be left scattered about among the broken pottery, charred wood, and the bones of animals.

The Cave when first discovered was rich in spar and stalactites, but, as usual, they were broken, destroyed, or carried off.

From Victoria Cave the best route northwards is

* See Doukerbottom, Attermire, Kelcowe, and Douk Caves.

across the road from Langcliffe to Malham, and by Winskill, a group of two or three houses curiously situated on the summit of Stainforth Scar. In the walk from thence to Catterick a number of large Bowder stones will be met with, and another phase of the scenery of Settle and Ribblesdale observed.

CATTERICK FOSS is a deep and wooded glen into which a mountain stream descends with a succession of six or seven falls. From the direction in which the tourist has been brought, it will be best to descend into the glen at its head, down to the foot of the highest fall, and thence to follow the course of the stream downwards, a somewhat difficult task, but well repaid by the views of the lower falls; indeed there is perhaps not a more interesting specimen of the subalpine glen in Craven.

Near the bottom is another glen called Sannet Gill, stretching towards the N.E., through whose wooded defiles another stream with a rocky bed and numerous small falls makes its way.

Stainforth, an abode of wealth and competence, is a pretty village, with a newly-erected small but handsome church.

STAINFORTH FOSS is formed by the passage of the Ribble through a rocky and contracted channel not unlike the Strid at Bolton. It is immediately below the bridge between the two Stainforths, and is best viewed from the left bank of the river, a path to

which will be found from the bridge. Although it is not a lofty fall, yet the rush of the river through the rocks, its voluminous descent into a basin of unknown depth, the cliff and overhanging wood, and the view upwards of the stream and its picturesque bridge form a river scene unrivalled in the course of the Ribble.

On the road from Stainforth to Langcliffe are indications of the site of a village said to have been destroyed by an incursion of the Scots. It may have been the parent of the present village, and having been situated near to the long range of scar has perhaps originated the name, Langcliffe. Opposite is Langcliffe Place, and the large unromantic Cotton Mill. Across the river is the picturesque hamlet of Stackhouse, happily situated at the foot of the rocky and wooded hills.

Langcliffe Hall is a handsome and ancient mansion, the residence of Mrs. Swale. It was formerly the property of Major Dawson, a man of learning and accomplishment, and one of the first in the North of England to understand and appreciate Newton's "Principia". Sir Isaac is said to have been an occasional visitor at Langcliffe Hall, and to have made an arbour, still existing in the garden, his favourite retreat for philosophical meditation.

Settle to Long Preston, four miles.

Hellifield, six miles.

At both of these villages there is a station on the North Western line of Railway.

Long Preston to Wigglesworth, two miles.

Wigglesworth, by Rathmell, to the Settle Railway Station, four miles.

The word Long, alluding to the unwonted length of the village, is a modern addition to the ancient name, Preston, or Priest's town; a name which indicates that a church has existed here from very early times. The present building however, though not in good repair, is perhaps not older than the generality of churches in Craven. In the south choir a chantry was founded by Sir Richard Hamerton, and it still belongs to the family. Beneath the arch between the chapel and the chancel is a tomb bearing five shields and a commemorative inscription with the date 1445, and this is supposed to be the date of the present building, hardly a vestige of any previous structure being visible.

A floor of painted tiles has occasionally been met with in digging graves near the entrance of the church yard; they are supposed by Dr. Whittaker to indicate the site of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Michael, which he discovers from an old charter to have once existed here.

Near HELLIFIELD is the Peel, the residence of the ancient family of the Hamertons, and with the exception

of Bolton Hall, perhaps the oldest mansion in Craven. From its great strength, comparatively small size, and the fact that it was once surrounded by a moat, it is probable that it was used only as a fortified retreat in unsettled times; the family usually residing at Wigglesworth in wealth and splendour up to the time of Sir Stephen Hamerton, 1537.

Opposite to Long Preston, across the river, is WIGGLESWORTH. The manor has successively belonged to the Hamertons, Sir Thomas Holcroft, Sir Richard Sherburne the founder of Stonyhurst, Sir John Statham, and the ancestors of Earl de Grey, the present proprietor. At the Hall there are some remains which indicate a mansion of architectural pretensions, especially an outbuilding now used as a *piggery*.

In the woody dingle to the north of the village is a sulphurous spring, protected by a neat and antique stone canopy bearing the date 1666, and the initials of Sir Richard Sherburne and Isabella his wife, a daughter of John Ingleby of Lawkland Hall. Of this well, Dr. Murray the well-known analytical chemist says, "It is a most valuable and unusually strong sulphuretted water, and as far as I have examined mineral waters, second to none." From his analysis and that of Dr. Garnett it appears that a gallon of the water contains seventeen cubic inches of sulphuretted hydrogen, four of azote, and a small portion of carbonic acid, sulphate

of magnesia in the proportion of seventy five grains to a gallon, a considerable quantity of muriate of soda, and a minute proportion of carbonate of lime. It differs from the Harrogate water in containing a much smaller quantity of saline matter, and approaches very nearly to the Shap Spa. No doubt it would be found equally efficacious with these waters in cutaneous affections, chronic rheumatism, &c. Two hundred yards above, on the other side of the rivulet there is a chalybeate spring, but of no unusual strength; indeed ferrugineous springs, and some stronger than this, are of frequent occurrence in the neighbourhood.

Wigglesworth, with its medicinal waters, its retired situation, and the beauty and salubrity of the surrounding neighbourhood, might form, if not a place of fashionable resort, at least an eligible retreat for the invalid. There is an excellent specimen of the quiet and comfortable country Inn in the village.

Settle to Malham, six miles.

Horton, six miles.

Clapham, six miles.

Ingleton, ten miles.

I N N S.

At Settle, the Golden Lion Hotel and the New Inn.
Between both of these houses and the Railway Station
conveyances run in connection with the several trains.

Giggleswick, the Hart's Head.

Wigglesworth, the Plough.





Chapter V.—HORTON.

SHERWOOD BROW—SMEARSIDE—SWARTH MOOR—QUARRIES—
 HORTON—DOUKGILL—THIRL POT—THUND POT—PENY-
 GHENT—GIANTS' GRAVES—SUMMARY OF HEIGHTS—
 RINGLE POT—SELSE—HELLEN POT—RIBBLE HEAD—
 KATNOT CAVE—GEARSTONES—ROUTES—DENT—SEDBERG
 —WENSLEYDALE—LINN GILL—BROW GILL—BIRKWITH—
 SEL GILL—INNS—ROUTES.

From each of the two Stainforths, Stainforth-under-Bargh and Freer-Stainforth, as they were anciently called, there is a road to Horton. The one from the former village has a steep ascent called Sherwood Brow,

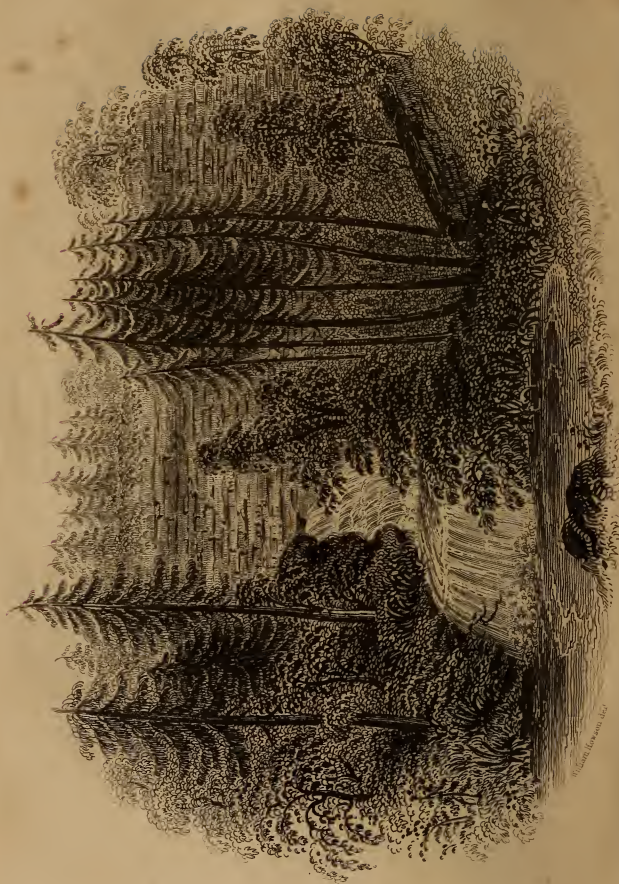
from the summit of which there is a striking view of a deep gorge and elbow in the river, Sherwood Houses, and the rocks of Moughton ; southwards also the view of the valley is fine and comprehensive.

The road on the western side of the Ribble passes under a steep conical hill called Smearside, the summit of which commands a splendid view of Ingleborough, Moughton, Penyghent, Fountains Fell, Stainforth, Settle and Giggleswick Scars, Pendle, Bowland, and the intermediate vales and level lands.

From the top of Swarth Moor the greater part of the parish of Horton may be seen ; a comparatively level tract, intersected by the winding river, and bounded by the limestone range of Moughton on the one hand, and by high pastures and brown fells on the other. The valley is deficient only in wood, yet the scattered farm houses with their cultivated lands and well-watered meadows, and the view of the village with the white steeple of its church, form a pleasant rural view. Though Horton is less favoured in climate and soil than the more southern parts of Ribblesdale, Lady Murray is a little too hard on the valley when she says "that gooseberries will not ripen in it."

The large flag quarries at Studfold, on Helwith Moss, and Coom Scar, and the clearly defined junction of the slate and limestone on Moughton, are interesting subjects for inspection to the Geologist. At the higher extremity of the valley, under Simon Fell, there is a





black marble of excellent quality. It was quarried some years ago, but owing to the difficulty and expense of the land carriage it was abandoned. Under Penyghent also there is a superior fossil marble.

The body of the church at HORTON is of great antiquity, the south aisle, the nave, door, and font being of the first era of church building in Craven, and therefore of the date 1150 at the latest. As the original Craven churches had no tower, the steeple as well as the east window must be referred to the time of Henry VII or VIII, the second era. The wall of the north aisle is a piece of churchwardens' architecture, done within the memory of man. The building is said to be dedicated to St. Oswald, but a mitred head, and beneath it, "Thomas Cantuar", among the remains of stained glass in the east window, seem to indicate that it has been dedicated to Thomas à Beckett. In the churchyard is a well-endowed Grammar School free to all residents in the parish.

If the course of the stream be followed up the village, and the path taken through the yard of the last farm house, the visitor will meet with DOUKGILL SCAR, a grotesque amphitheatre of rock, from the foot of which the water makes its exit after a long subterranean journey from the moors above. Piled with huge and apparently detached masses that threaten every moment to leave their hold, the rock has more the appearance of a vast mouldering ruin, than of the usual solid

masonry of limestone. Several large blocks seem to have fallen at some time, and to have formed a platform above the exit of the water, with an impending canopy. A scramble up to this ledge will be repaid by a pleasing view of the glen, and the downward course of the stream. The cave from which the water issues may be penetrated to a distance of thirty or forty yards but the shattered state of the stratum renders the experiment worse than useless.

Through the plantation on the left a path will be found which leads to the road winding along the bank of a deep Foss, and terminating at a gate on Horton Moor. Opposite to this gate, and at a distance of little more than a hundred yards is THIRL POT*, a large elliptical chasm, somewhat dangerous from this approach, for the spectator will hardly be aware of its presence until he is close to its edge. In an old tour through this district the writer says of the chasm, "If we could have descended into it, it would have appeared like the inside of an enormous Gothic castle, the high ruinous walls of which were left standing after the roof was fallen in". However difficult the descent may have been at that time, it may be accomplished now with tolerable ease by means of a pole, with a rope attached,

* Although Pot is a mere local and rather absurd name for these chasms, it may be convenient to make use of it in the following pages. It is probably a corruption or contraction of the Anglo-Saxon, Botin, a bottom or lowest depth.

laid across the cleft at the eastern extremity ; indeed, men in the neighbourhood, accustomed to this and the like places, frequently descend without any assistance except that of active limbs. During a flood the stream above makes its way over the cliff, and forms a foaming cataract, and at different times the *Pot has been known to boil over*. As the flood subsides, the water gradually sinks through the fissured bottom, and at a moderately dry season every part of the chasm may be readily explored. The usual course of the stream is by successive falls through a cave, which may be reached by a short climb to the right of the place of descent. The bed of sand which is left about here will be found to contain a considerable quantity of lead, and there is every appearance of a metallic vein ranging east and west through the chasm. There is a tradition that the lead which roofs Horton Church was procured here, a story not at all improbable, as for such humble foundations as the Norman churches in these valleys, the metal could hardly have been purchased at a dear rate, or conveyed from any great distance.

THUND POT is situated in the next pasture to the right, and near a gate on the cart track to Penyghent. This chasm also is the receptacle of a mountain stream, which is said to make its appearance again at a place called Bransgill Head, near New Inn, a part of the village of Horton. It must thus in its course cross above or below the stream from Thirl Pot, which

emerges at Doukgill; this opinion is founded on experiments made by throwing chaff into the water, and watching its egress. Thund Pot is a narrow and frightful gulf, and dangerous to approach on account of the shelving ground around its mouth. It has been plumbed to a depth of two hundred feet, ninety of which have been descended by rope, but little has been seen or discovered to repay the trouble and danger of such an experiment.

The cart track across the moor winds along a circuitous route to the summit of PENYGHENT, but the usual place of ascent on this side is up what is called the Greenrake, a broad grassy track between two projecting rocks.* The early morning, the noon, and the evening have each their peculiar advantages for the ascent of such mountains as Penyghent and Ingle-

* From Stainforth the mountain is sometimes ascended on the eastern side, but the road is uninteresting, there is a wet morass to be crossed, and the face of the hill consists of a series of deep stony gullies, and projecting strata. However, should the pedestrian be inclined to descend the eastern side, for Stainforth, he may visit on the way the wild and rocky glen of Hesleden Gill, and Penyghent House, near which are several large stones marking what are called Giants' Graves. These Dr. Whittaker supposes to be Danish remains, and says of them, "The bodies have been enclosed in a rude Kist Vaens consisting of limestones pitched on edge, within which they appear to have been artificially imbedded in peat earth. But this substance in consequence of lying dry and in small quantities, has lost its well-known property of tanning substances, for all the remains which have been disinterred from these deposits are reduced to skeletons".

borough. Soon after sunrise, when the clouds are dispersing and beginning to assume a higher altitude, their slow and solemn motion, the haze in the valleys, the illumined summits of the hills, like pleasant islands in those lakes of mists, the grand pictorial effects of light and shade, and the purity and freshness of the air, may well tempt the tourist to select such an hour. In the evening too, the pageantry of a sunset may have its peculiar charms, but as the chief object in ascending a mountain is to obtain an extensive view of the surrounding country, the noon, unless there has been a succession of dry and hot days, will be found to be the most eligible time for such a purpose.

On most of the lofty hills the officers of the Ordnance Survey have erected a pile of stones, and consequently the one on Penyghent will afford the most complete point of view. To the north the prospect is limited by a succession of high and desolate fells; on the east are Scoska Moor, and Fountains Fell, which latter still retains the name of the monastery to which it anciently belonged, all the pastures from thence to Kilnsey having been once ranged by the flocks and herds of Fountains Abbey; the southern view extends some miles beyond the eastern arm of Pendle, and includes an extensive range, the principal features of which have been already enumerated; and to the west and north west are Lunesdale and Morecambe Bay, Ingleborough, an arm of Whernside, and the distant mountains of the Lake District.

Near the summit are some horizontal shafts from which coal is procured for lime burning, and near the cart track below these, a scanty spring (which is sometimes a desideratum here) may be found.

Summary of the heights of the Yorkshire and other mountains according to Colonel Mudge.

Penyghent	2270	Pendle	1803
Ingleborough	2364	Fountains Fell	2190
Whernside	2384	Skiddaw	3022
Whernside near		Helvellyn	3070
Kettlewell	2263	Snowdon	3571

Along the course of the Ribble, northwards, there are many objects worthy of the inspection of the tourist. These may be most conveniently described in tracing a route from Horton to Selside (three miles) and Ribble Head; and from thence, the return by the east side of the river.

To the left of the foot of the first hill on the road to Selside is a green patch of ground on the edge of the moor, called RINGLE POT GREEN. Here, in the broken ground, there are two or three impassable entrances to a cavity, in which may be heard the roar of a subterranean waterfall.

SELSIDE, a group of about a dozen houses, is situated on the declivity which slopes down from Simon's Fell, an arm of Ingleborough, towards the river. Half a

mile westwards, above the village, are Hellen Pot,* Diccan Pot, the Long Churn, and other nameless caverns, together forming the most remarkable group, not only in this cave district, but perhaps in England.

The guide, Wilcock, will afford all necessary information and assistance in the exploration of these caverns.

HELLEN POT is a terrific chasm, measuring at its perpendicular mouth about one hundred and eighty by sixty feet. The ground being funnel-shaped around the gulf, it has been walled round to prevent the cattle from falling in, and it is most dangerous, if not impossible, to approach the edge near enough to obtain a view of the lowest perpendicular depth, two hundred and fifty feet ; but sufficient may safely be seen to strike the spectator with wonder and awe.

The entrances of the Long Churn and Diccan Pot will be found about one hundred and fifty yards N.W. from the Pot. They have probably at some period formed one continuous cave, but there has been a break in the ground, disclosing the present entrances ;

* Hellen Pot has been variously spelt ; Allan, Alan, Allen, and even Alum. It is most probably derived from the Anglo Saxon, *Helle*, and *Botin*. Diccan, from *Dic*, a dyke. Thirl Pot, from *Thirlian*, to perforate, and Thund Pot, from *Thund*, thunder. The spelling of these names has been given in accordance with the probable derivations. Although the derivation of local names is a most interesting subject, it would be unnecessary, and foreign to the purposes of this volume to take the same liberty with other better known names.

the two are joined by a branch cave which conveys the water from the one to the other down a short fall.

The lower cavern is called Diccan Pot; it terminates, after a circuitous course of about two hundred yards, in the northern extremity of Hellen Pot, sixty feet above the landing which is seen from the southern edge, and the descent of Hellen Pot has generally been accomplished by means of this passage.

Soon after entering, an opening upwards to the surface is passed, and then the course of the stream is met with, which must be followed until a branch passage is found on the right; this leads to Hellen Pot. The direct course of the cave cannot be pursued far, on account of the increasing depth of the water, which is supposed to appear again in the waterfall at the lowest depths of the Pot.

Leaving the stream, then, by the branch cave to the right the explorer will find himself in the Stalactite Passage, which is terminated by a short descent, and a pool of water from two to six feet deep. By means of a small projection of rock on the left, and a short leap, this may be safely crossed. Some distance beyond there is another descent, and a pool from one to three feet deep, which must be waded; a narrow perpendicular cleft will then be met with, which may be easily descended; it leads into a lofty chamber called St. Paul's, from whose dome-like roof groups of huge Stalactites depend. Another descent of six

feet, and a scramble round a shallow pool, and the last chamber, wide and lofty, and filled with fantastic shapes of rock and wreathing spar, is reached. At the end of this chamber a gloomy gulf yawns beneath the feet, but to the right the light from the mouth of Hellen Pot is seen. This solemn vista, by some of the few who have seen it, has been not unaptly compared to a dim cathedral aisle, and the mouth of the chasm, with its grass-green margin, to an eastern window filled with stained glass. In returning, instead of climbing the rock above the pool, a somewhat easier ascent will be found at the northern end of the chamber; it terminates again in the cave above St. Paul's chamber. But to return to Hellen Pot. If the two next descents, sixty feet, by means of ladders or ropes be made, the interior of the chasm, as seen from the surface will be gained. Here the chaotic masses of rock on which the spectator stands, the long white fall of water down the southern extremity, the black and lowering cliffs, with their shrub-fringed summits, and the gloomy arching cavern which has just been passed, form a scene truly magnificent, and one which should be seen to be properly appreciated.

Below there is another dreary gulf—

“And in its depth there is a mighty rock
Which has, from unimaginable years,
Sustained itself with terror and with toil
Over a gulf, and with the agony
With which it seems to cling seems slowly coming down.

Beneath this crag
 Huge, as despair, as if in weariness,
 The melancholy mountain yawns ; below
 You hear, but see not an impetuous torrent
 Raging among the caverns.”*

Beneath this rock, which spans the gulf, a descent of one hundred feet, and a further one of thirty have been accomplished, but fatigue or fear prevented the explorers from proceeding further. However, a final descent was made the following year, 1848, direct from the surface, by the assistance of a party of Railway Engineers. Two beams were placed across the top, and by means of a large bucket and a windlass, a party of nine gentlemen were speedily and safely let down to the lowest perpendicular depth, the place which had been previously reached by successive descents when the termination of the cave in Hellen Pot was first discovered. After being liberated from the bucket, and making the next descent of thirty feet, the party followed the stream through a rugged channel for about one hundred and seventy feet, when it fell twelve or fifteen feet into a large, deep, and gloomy hole, full of water, which formed part of the floor of a chamber whose roof could not be descried. On one side was a waterfall forty feet high, the spray and wind from which would have put out the lights if they had not been carefully guarded, and after having passed

* The aptness of this description may pardon its quotation from “The Cenci” of Shelley.

the fall fifty or sixty feet, the explorers reached the extremity of the cavern, in a corner of which the water sank in a quiet rotary pool, so that further progress was impossible.* The water is said to make its appearance again at a distance of more than a mile, in a deep circular pool near New Houses Tarn, across the river, and the truth of this is founded on the fact that, when the marble quarries were formerly worked, the water in the pool had the same turbid appearance as the stream above the Pot.

The Long Churn is a beautiful cavern, about three hundred yards in length, but free during its course from pools, creeping places, or descents. The roof is flat, and sometimes variegated with intersecting lines of white spar, which give it the appearance of a tessellated pavement.† At the termination there is a large and deep basin, into which the stream descends with a short and rapid fall; above, the daylight may be seen, and by the help of a rope or short ladder, the explorer may once more emerge on the surface. There are other caverns in the neighbourhood, but none of more than ordinary interest.

The summit of Ingleborough may be reached from

* The total depth of Hellen Pot is computed to be three hundred and thirty two feet.

† Some years ago these caverns were rich in every variety of stalactite and stalagmite, but some Vandals carried immense quantities away, and hawked them for sale.

Selside by Simon Fell, but the route is tedious, and not so pleasing as those from Clapham, Ingleton, or Chapel-le-dale.

Selside to Ingleton, by the road seven, by the bridle path five miles.

Selside to Weathercote, by footpath, three miles.

Gearstones, three miles.

There is a footpath through the fields by Lodge Hall, which saves nearly a mile of the walk to GEARSTONES, and near to this track, a short distance before coming into the road again, the spring called RIBBLE HEAD will be found. Though this is usually called the source of the river, a considerable stream, rising in the moors eastwards, at no great distance from the fountain head of the Wharfe, flows through a neighbouring rocky glen called Thorns Gill, and supplies to the river a much greater quantity of water than the so-called Ribble Head; the spring however, by immemorial usage, claims the honour of being the source, and the inhabitants of the dale admit of no scepticism on the point.

On the right bank of Thorns Gill is KATNOT CAVE, which may be penetrated to a distance of about five hundred yards. It is in most parts narrow, but of convenient height, and occasionally lofty. Mr. Hutton's tour, which has been already quoted, has the following

description of the cave. "The rocks jutted out and were pendent in every grotesque and fantastical shape; most of them were covered with a fine coating of spar, that looked like alabaster, while icicles of various shapes and colours were pendent from the roof; all generated by the fine particles of stone that exist in the water which transudes through the roof and sides. The various coloured reflections made by the spar and petrifications that abounded in every part, entertained the eye with the greatest novelty and variety; while at the same time the different notes made by the rill in its little cascades, and reverberated from the hollow rocks, amused the ear with a new sort of subterranean music, but well enough suited to our slow and solemn march." Perhaps in 1789 these "icicles and petrifications" were not carried off, or mutilated, as they are now.

The Inn at Gearstones will be found a comfortable place of rest. From the sitting room window there is an excellent view of the valley southwards.

Gearstones to Chapel-le-dale, three miles.

Dent, nine miles.

Hawes, nine miles.

Sedbergh, sixteen miles.

Low Gill Station, twenty one miles.

Linn Gill Bridge, two miles.

The singular and beautiful valley of DENT, with its marble-paved river, and the lower part of WENSLEY-DALE present many attractions to the tourist. In the latter dale are Hardrow Scar and Waterfall, several falls in Mossdale and above Gale, Mill Gill, near Askrigg, Bow Foss, and several cataracts of the Yore, at Aysgarth: the general scenery too of the dale is very beautiful. Near SEDBERGH the most remarkable objects are How Gill Fells and the Calf, Black Foss, a tremendous chasm and waterfall, and Cautley Spout, a succession of cascades, measuring altogether eight hundred and sixty feet.

LINN GILL, a noble specimen of the mountain ravine, is on the return route to Horton. A picturesque bridge crosses the stream just as it tumbles with a succession of falls into a deep and long glen, and winds or leaps along a chaotic mass of rocks and detached blocks of stone. The steep sides are clothed with luxuriant foliage, and the interlacing branches, the moss-grown precipices, the shelving banks, and the rugged bed of the water, render the exploration of the glen no very easy task.

Near Old Ing, the second farm house on the road to Horton, another stream falls into a deep chasm, and emerges again a quarter of a mile below, through a cavern called BROW GILL. The entrance to this cavern is lofty and imposing for some distance, it then turns to the left through a creeping place, and leaving the

course of the stream, opens into a chamber of immense height, and strewn with huge blocks of a compact fossil limestone, that appear to have fallen from the roof. After a narrow and somewhat difficult passage onwards, there is another lofty chamber, into which a cascade falls down a height of thirty feet, but above this the explorer is soon stopped by the contracted passage.

Near BIRKWITH, the next house, is another cave, extending to a distance of five or six hundred yards, but it is not lofty, and generally contains an inconvenient amount of water.

On the right of the road from hence a small Tarn will be seen. It is very deep and has excellent feeding, but on account of the want of an in-running stream the fish do not breed. It is occasionally stocked with trout from the river, and there being no perch or pike in the place, they grow rapidly to a large size.

Near New Houses, one mile from Horton, are the chasms of Jackdaw Hole and SEL GILL; the former is broad, but of no great depth, and is easily explored; down the latter three successive descents have been made, altogether about one hundred feet, but the bottom has not been reached.

The pedestrian in walking over the moors and pastures about the bases of Ingleborough and Penyghent will have continually noticed funnel shaped cavities, generally two or three or more in succession; these no

doubt indicate the course of caverns ; indeed a fall of earth not unfrequently discloses an entrance. If such be invariably the fact, this is, par excellence, entitled to the name of the Cave District.

At Horton the Lion may be recommended as a comfortable Inn.

Horton to Clapham, six miles.

Ingleton, by Clapham, ten miles.

Ingleton, by Selside, eight miles.

Litton, seven miles.







INGLEBOROUGH FROM ARMISTEAD EMBANKMENT N.W.



Chapter VI.—INGLEBOROUGH.

VIEW FROM LAWKLAND—NORBER—BOWDERS—WHARFE GILL—
 CLAPHAM—CHURCH—LAKE—INGLEBOROUGH CAVE—
 CLABDALE—TTROW GILL—GAPING GILL HOLE—INGLE-
 BOROUGH—ROUTES—INNS—INGLETON—CHAPEL-LE-DALE
 —WEATHERCOTE—GATEKIRK—IVFESCAR—SUMMIT OF
 INGLEBOROUGH—WHERNSIDE—THORNTON—KINGSDALE
 —YORDAS CAVE—LUNESDALE, &c.

The traveller on the North Western Railway, on emerging from the cuttings of Paley Green and Lawkland is suddenly greeted with a new and splendid view.

Not the summit only of Ingleborough, as heretofore, is seen, but all its noble outline, its colossal arms, and the wide uplands, and auxiliary hills that form its base ; and eastwards is the fine group of rocks and wooded elevations, that shelter at their feet the villages of Austwick, Wharfe, and Feizor, and join the Ribblesdale hills at Crownest, and Moughton.

On the hill called NORBER, above Austwick, there is a most remarkable group of BOWDER STONES ; there are several hundreds of them standing in the most eccentric postures ; some are poised on single pivots, others apparently standing erect in spite of their divergence from the centre of gravity, and the outline of others bears a fantastic resemblance to some living or inanimate thing. The largest contain about four hundred cubic feet, and will therefore weigh little less than thirty tons. The crust of the hill is limestone, but below its edge may be seen the junction with the slate, the same as the Bowders. From this elevation there is an excellent view, especially along the valley which terminates in Ribblesdale, at Swarth Moor, and in this direction, WHARFE GILL, a deep wooded glen with stream and waterfall, will be seen.

The nearest route from Settle to the top of Ingleborough is by the bridle path on the right from the top of Buckhaw Brow to Feizor, through Wharfe, and by a farm house on the fell, called Crummock.

The Clapham Station is one mile and a half from the

village, at Wenning Bank, where the line crosses a ravine, and the Lancaster branch diverges.

Much as CLAPHAM is favoured in its site, it is not less indebted to the care and taste of W. J. and O. Farrer, Esqrs. for its present picturesque appearance. The many good houses, the neat cottages, the absence of squalid poverty, the carefully-kept plantations and gardens that clothe the banks of the stream, the beautifully situated mansion, and its extensive grounds, make this one of the most pleasing villages in the district.

The Church is a neat and modern edifice, replacing a building of late Gothic, and the original Norman structure.* It is annexed to the Archdeaconry of Richmond, or rather to the see of Chester, in which that once wealthy body is now vested. The site of an archidiaconal mansion is indicated by the name of Archdeacon's Croft, still preserved.

Behind the church the stream issues from an arch, and down an artificial fall constructed in the embankment which was thrown up some years ago, in order to convert the narrow valley above into a lake. A walk of a mile and a half along the left bank of this sheet of water, and through grounds which bear no mean resemblance to some parts of Bolton woods, will bring

* An instance of the not uncommon feat of punning on the dead may be seen on one of the monuments.

"Place, Vicar once of this place, here doth lie," &c.

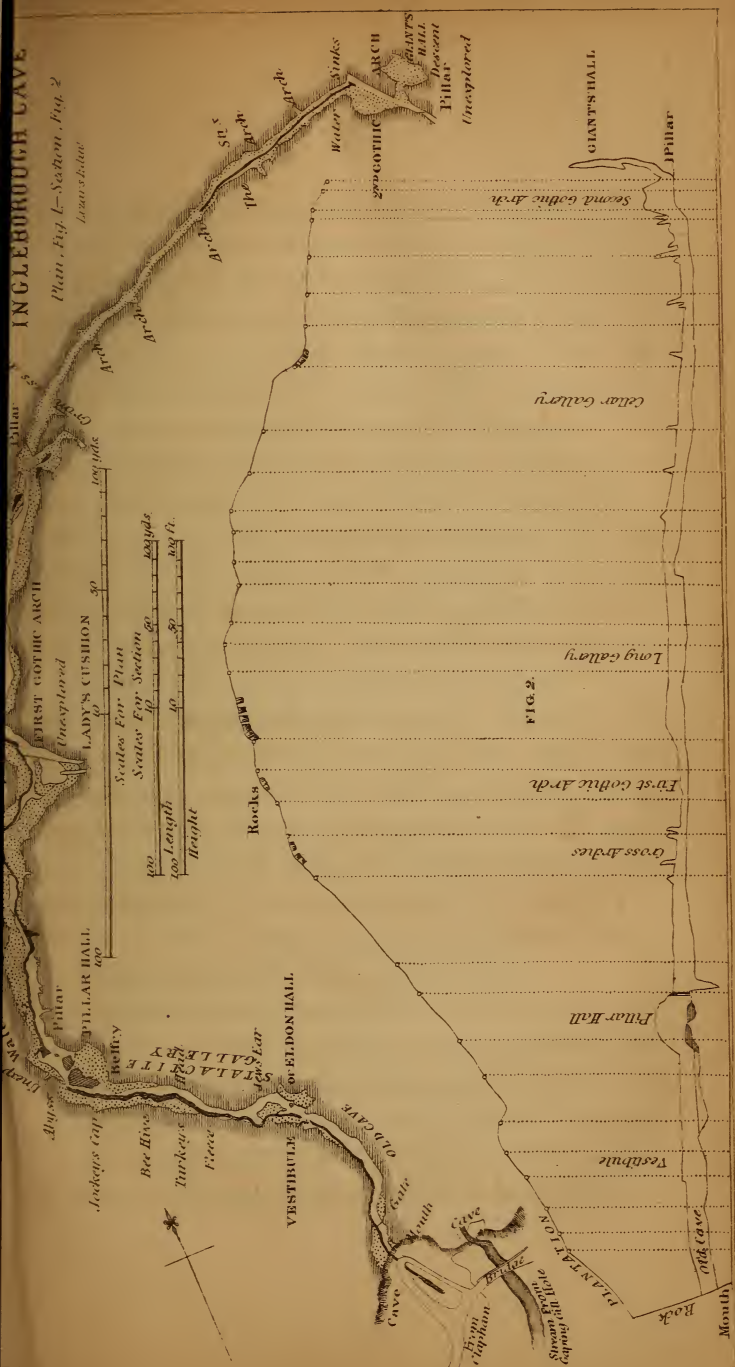
the tourist to INGLEBOROUGH CAVE. Harrison, the guide, who resides in the higher part of the village, accompanies visitors through the cave, and provides them amply with lights. He expects a gratuity of a shilling per head for his services.

The entrance, at the foot of an imposing canopy of rock, relieved by moss-grown trees, overhanging foliage and trailing ivy, is in itself a most attractive spot; but the candles being lit, and the iron gate passed, a far different scene is entered upon. This is the old cave, which has long been known, and despoiled of most of its ornaments, the tessellated markings of the roof, and a few dusky petrifications being all that remain. After proceeding about sixty yards the new Cave is entered: it was discovered about twelve years ago, and the water having been drained off, considerable excavations made, and a pathway and other conveniences constructed, every part of this unequalled cavern is rendered perfectly accessible even to the most timid.

The particular measurements and the distances from chamber to chamber being uninteresting compared with the general beauties of the cave, it may suffice to state that the distance from the gate to the Gothic arch is two hundred and sixty yards, but the entire length as far as it has been hitherto explored, is one thousand yards.

It is almost impossible for any description to convey a just impression of the many and diversified beauties

INGLEBOROUGH CAVE

Plan, Fig. 1.—Section, Fig. 2
Luzon Island



of the different passages and chambers of the cave.— In the centre of one chamber there is a perfect column of spar between the roof and the floor, half a foot in diameter. There are stalagmites standing like unfinished statuettes, and slowly growing under the continual dropping of the water, and sometimes the same drop is tediously working at the junction of a stalagmite with its fellow stalactite above. Here there is the perfect model of a beehive, and there the semblance of a little fort with its turrets and ramparts. In one place the white surface of an incrustation is densely corrugated, and breaks into little sparkling waves the water that flows over it. In another there are thin projecting plates of spar, which, when lightly struck, utter the sweetest bell-toned sounds. Sometimes the roof is flat, and beautifully tessellated with white intersecting lines; sometimes it is lofty and irregular; then it forms a low and regularly depressed arch; and again it is like the groined ceiling of a Gothic archway; and everywhere .

“The mountain’s frozen tears

Like snow, or silver, or long diamond spires,

Hang downwards, raining forth a doubtful light.”

Sometimes a multitude of these elegant ornaments fill the side passages and clefts, long, clear, and tapering, like branching coral, or inverted shrubs, or clustering round a larger one like the lustres of a chandelier, and here and there they are reflected in the mirror of

a little translucent pool. A white line of calcareous concretion in some places marks the height at which the water once stood ; now it stands only in still pellucid pools, or rippling along a channel makes the only sound that breaks the “weird stillness” of the place.

Beyond the termination to which visitors are usually conducted the cave has been penetrated to a distance of some hundred yards, but it is accessible only to the swimmer and the adventurous explorer.

The valley in which Ingleborough Cave is situated is called CLABDALE, and a farm house some little distance up the left side bears the same name, and is the representative of an ancient mansion.

In a manuscript in the possession of George Hartley, Esq., of Settle, entitled, “A copy of a book in folio, No. 804 in the Harleian Collection”, and professing to be collected from the writings of Dodsworth, it is said ; “Here I find the following entry : Clapdale, a great old castle, joyning on Clapham, the antient desmesne of the family of Clapham, who have lived here in good reputation till our fathers’ days. This Clapdale castle hath been very large and strong, and standeth on the skirt of Ingleborow, which shooteth towards Clapham, &c., &c.” But alas for the Castle of Clabdale ! Dr. Whittaker in his History of Richmondshire severely says, “This extravagant fiction, the joint product of vanity and venal falsehood, will shortly be exposed ;

and the Castle of Clabdale only requires a slight inspection to reduce it to an ordinary hall-house, of some strength and little compass, intended, like a hundred others in the North of England, to protect its inhabitants against sudden predatory attack. The walls are of grout work, and five feet thick, and within the last century the roof was covered with lead."

From Ingleborough Cave the road leads on to the wide moor at the foot of the mountain. On the left there is a romantic pass between two towering cliffs, called TROW GILL; this may be ascended without difficulty, and the road again met with on the right.

About three quarters of a mile onwards, a deep gloomy gulf will be found, called GAPING GILL HOLE. A considerable stream descends into it, and makes its appearance again close to the entrance of the Cave. This chasm has been descended to a depth of one hundred and ninety feet, and there is no landing place until this depth is reached.

Ingleborough may be ascended anywhere on this side, but the route across the moors, especially after wet weather, is tedious and difficult, until the cart track which winds up the mountain is met with. The easiest and most gradual ascent is from the old road between Clapham and Ingleton, about half way between the two villages, and there is a cart road from this point to the summit.

R O U T E S .

Clapham to Ingleton, four miles.

Kirkby Lonsdale, ten miles.

Bentham, six miles.

Lancaster, eighteen miles.

Settle, six miles.

Horton, six miles.

I N N S .

At Clapham, the New Inn, and the Bull and Cave.

At Ingleton, the Bay Horse, and the Bridge Inn.

“INGLETON”, says Mr. Gray, “is a pretty village, situated very high, and yet in a valley at the foot of that huge monster of nature, Ingleborough ; two torrents cross it, with great stones rolled along their beds instead of water, and over are flung two handsome arches.” It is true there is commonly but a scanty supply of water, yet the rugged beds show how full and impetuous the streams sometimes are. They bear the names of the Doe and the Greta, the former flowing from Kingsdale, and the latter from Ingleton Fells. Near their junction, and on the very edge of the ravine stands the Parochial Chapel. It is of considerable antiquity, most probably of the twelfth century. Though modernized without, its improvers have judiciously retained the original arches and columns ; the first semicircular, the second cylindrical, but not

massive, features, which together with the omission of a cross arch to separate the nave from the choir, are uniformly met with in the churches in Ewecross. Within the church is a very curious and beautiful Norman font, well worthy of the inspection of the antiquarian. The various views of scenery about Ingleton have few superiors in the North of England. Those from the churchyard, and the hill above the village, from the opposite side of the Greta, and the road to Burton may be more particularly pointed out, and the more contracted scenes of rock and stream in the two branching valleys will well repay their exploration. The rocks and falls of the Greta, a solitary dyke of igneous rock, and the quarries of blue roofing slate, claim a visit, and then the road to CHAPEL-LE-DALE, a distance of four miles, is pursued along a desolate valley. Long limestone ranges bound it on both sides, broken only by rifts, down which descend the mountain streams, whilst above them the bleak and furrowed sides of Ingleborough on the right, and Whernside on the left, impart additional wildness and gloom to the scene. In the middle of the valley the stream gushes out of several fountains, after having run about two miles underground, though making its appearance in two or three places within that distance. In a flood it runs above ground also, and is the subterranean river mentioned in Goldsmith's Natural History under the name of the Greatah.

On arriving near the termination of the valley, a few trees and meadows, and scattered houses, again indicate the reclaiming hand of cultivation, and

“a little wyde

There is an holy chapell edifyde.”

“On three sides of the chapel yard there is an irregular, low stone wall, rather to mark the limits of the sacred ground than to enclose it; on the fourth it is bounded by a brook, whose waters proceed by a subterranean channel from Weathercote Cave. Two or three alders and rowan trees hang over the brook, and shed their leaves and seeds into the stream. Some bushy hazels grow at intervals along the lines of the walls, and a few ash trees, as the wind has sown them. To the east and west some fields adjoin it, in that state of half-cultivation which gives a human character to solitude; to the south, on the other side of the brook, the common, with its limestone rocks peering everywhere above ground, extends to the foot of Ingleborough. A craggy hill, feathered with birch, shelters it from the north. The turf is as soft and fine as that of the adjoining hills; it is seldom broken, so scanty is the population to which it is appropriated; scarcely a thistle or a nettle deforms it, and the few tombstones which have been placed there, are now themselves half-buried. The sheep come over the wall when they list, and sometimes take shelter in the porch from the storm. Their voices, and the cry of the kite wheeling above,

are the only sounds which are heard there, except when the single bell, which hangs in its niche over the entrance, tinkles for service on the Sabbath Day, or with a slower tongue gives notice that one of the children of the soil is returning to the earth from whence he sprung.”*

Hurtle Pot is about eighty yards above the chapel ; it is a nearly circular chasm, around whose sloping mouth the numerous trees “curtain out the day” and give additional gloom to the place. The entire depth is one hundred feet, twenty seven of which are occupied by a dark pool, down to the margin of which a steep and slippery path descends. After heavy rains a singular noise, called by the country people, “*The Hurtle Pot Boggart*,” is heard, apparently proceeding from the surface of the water ; it is caused by the glutting of the swollen pool against the rock. Large dark-coloured trout are frequently caught in it.

Two hundred yards further up the glen is Gingle Pot, situated at the bottom of a precipice twenty four feet high. Its depth is forty six feet, and the bottom is covered with water-worn stones, except at the south corner, where the water appears.

These chasms are connected with each other, and with Weathercote Cave above, by subterranean passages, and after heavy rains, when the Cave is half full, they overflow, and if the flood continue, they boil over

* The Doctor, v. 1, p. 57.

with great violence ; sometimes in Gingle Pot the upward force of the water is so strong that it throws up stones from the bottom the size of an egg, and leaves them on the bank.

But the most interesting of these natural curiosities is WEATHERCOTE CAVE. To obtain admission, application must be made at the neighbouring house, the residence of Mr. Metcalf, the owner. After descending a depth of forty feet, down a rude flight of steps, the waterfall is first seen ; but a little below this point, a natural arch spans the chasm overhead, and when this is passed, the visitor will pause at a view, the effect of which, few other combinations of water, rock, and foliage could produce.

In the opposite cliff, thirty feet below the surface, a large fragment of rock is wedged in the middle of a cavern, and from beneath it the torrent gushes forth, and dashes down a depth of seventy five feet, with

“ A loud lone sound no other sound can tame.”

A cloud of white spray rises from the bottom, and glosses with its moisture all the surrounding rocks. The black moss-grown cliffs tower high above, and their margins are beautifully fringed

“ With meeting boughs and implicated leaves.”

The descent to the bottom is along confused debris of rocks, after scrambling over which, the visitor will reach the wide overhanging canopy of a cavern, and from thence he may get behind the fall at

the expense of a wetting, unless the water be more than usually low.

For about two hours in the middle of the day, when the sun shines, a small but vivid rainbow is formed by the spray.

After rains another cascade falls down from the western cliff, and leaps irregularly from rock to rock, and a stream issues from the higher part of the chasm near the arch. If the flood increase, numerous small cascades and jets of water gush from the clefts on every side, and at length a torrent bursts over the eastern side, and the cave becomes a foaming and overflowing abyss.

Having ascended to the surface, the visitor will find a path through the trees on the right, which leads to a point where he may see the waterfall without so much of its accompanying gloom. A narrow ledge will be observed communicating with the cave, from which the water issues; this has been crossed, but nothing found within the cavity to reward so dangerous a feat.

GATEKIRK is a large cavern one mile north east from Weathercote, and traversed by the Greta, which forms a deep transparent basin at the entrance. The roof is thickly studded with stalactites. There is a raised gallery parallel with the stream, and various passages branch from the main cavern. After proceeding eighty yards the explorer again emerges on the surface.

To the north west, under Whernside, there is a

farm house called IVESCAR, close to which is a small branching cavern. The stream which flows through it has at different times during floods washed out small silver coins of the reign of Edward I, and there is a tradition current in the neighbourhood of a hidden treasure *somewhere* under the hill.

On the summit of WHERNSIDE there are several small tarns. The view of the surrounding country is not so diversified and extensive as that from Ingleborough or Penyghent, and the general features and outline of the mountain are not so interesting. The valley immediately below the western face of the mountain is Kingsdale, in which is Yordas Cave, but the usual route to it is from Ingleton and Thornton Foss.

On the ascent to Ingleborough, in the third pasture from the Hill's Inn, is Douk Cave ; its entrance is near the bottom of a vast funnel-shaped depression, and a short climb up a rock must be accomplished to reach it. Immediately on the left, after entering, there is a curious chamber, not very easy to reach, which is full of the most beautiful groups of stalactites. A short distance on, the daylight is admitted again from the surface, through a bush-fringed chasm ; beyond, the cave is very varied and interesting, and may be penetrated to a distance of about seven hundred yards. Its termination on the surface is known, but it is impossible to emerge there.

The SUMMIT OF INGLEBOROUGH is a broad tableland, nearly a mile in circumference, from most points of which very varied and extensive prospects are obtained. A vast extent of country from the north east to the north west lies stretched beneath the eye like a map, with its roads, rivers, villages, towns, hills, woods, capes, and bays. The eye will traverse along the line of coast from the northern extremity of Morecambe Bay, and Piel Castle, its ancient bulwark, dimly descried; past the estuaries of the Ribble, the Mersey, and the Dee, until in the far distance may be distinguished the Flintshire Hills, and the Great Ormes Head. By the aid of a telescope the Isle of Man may sometimes be made out.

The direct visual distance from the summit of Ingleborough to that of Lancaster Castle is, according to Mr. Nixon, seventeen miles and three quarters. This may serve as a standard by which the spectator may judge of other distances around. The northern view is terminated by a beautiful group of the Lake mountains, several of which will be readily distinguished by their outlines, such as Langdale Pikes, Old Man and Black Comb.

Ingleborough was probably occupied by the Romans as the site of *Castra Exploratoria* in connection with Overborough,* the *Bremetonacæ* of Antoninus. The

* The classic ground of Overborough is situated between Melling and Kirkby Lonsdale. Borough Hall, an elegant man-

correspondence between the Saxon names Ingleborough, Hill of Fire, and Overborough, together with the relative positions of the places, strongly confirm this opinion. No Roman remains, however, have been found, unless the curious circles on the level, apparently formed by the throwing up of the surrounding soil, be considered such. It has been suggested that they are indications of Druidical worship, in ludicrous contrast with which opinion, is another statement, that they are the result of horse races, which, some fifty years ago, were held on this lofty ground.

On the western edge of the summit are the remains of what has generally been considered to have been an ancient beacon, a wall eighteen feet long by four feet thick, with a flight of steps up one extremity. Adjoining this are also the scanty ruins of a watch tower; they were most probably erected and in constant use during the times of the Scottish incursions. Some years ago a new tower was erected by subscription, but it soon gave way under the weight of its dome and the storms, and it is now a heap of ruins.

There are several springs of water near the summit, particularly one, a short distance below the northern

sion of the last century, is erected on the *Prætorium*. The Roman road is traceable from Ribchester, by Slaidburn, Tatham Chapel, and Bentham, to Overborough, and from thence through Casterton and Middleton, but it is uncertain whether it proceeded thence to Appleby or Brough.

edge, called Fairweather Syke, which runs into a long and deep chasm called Meir Gill; should the tourist return to Chapel-le-Dale, he may visit this place, as well as a deep funnel-shaped pit called Barefoot Wives Hole. Near the road above the Hill's Inn are two cairns, one of which has been opened, and a skeleton enclosed in its rude coffin of stones discovered; the other has not been examined. Of these Dr. Whittaker says, "I have seen so many instances of such memorials of great but forgotten engagements in the mountainous parts of the island, on the little plains at the summit of two valleys, where two hostile tribes, marching in opposite directions would have space for open encounter, that I am led almost to expect them, if not removed, as a matter of course."

Chapel-le-Dale to Gearstones, three miles.

Selside, six miles.

Selside, by footpath, four miles.

Dent, ten miles.

From Ingleton to THORNTON the distance is one mile. It can hardly be called even a hamlet, inasmuch as the Church and a very comfortable Inn are the only buildings.

The interior of the Church is unusually pleasing; at the western end of the north side it has three circular arches with some Norman enrichments, an

appearance rarely seen in this neighbourhood, where both arches and capitals are quite plain. Two arches eastwards from these, as well as those on the south side, are of later date, but with cylindrical columns. The tower is probably of the fifteenth century, and the rest of the fabric has been modernized about the same time. The modern and miserably glazed window inserted in the south wall is very unsightly. Several of the epitaphs merit a perusal.*

At a distance of between two and three miles, across the pastures eastwards, is Thornton Foss. Here the stream falls over a precipice to the depth of sixty feet, into a deep black basin, then courses along the deep glen, among chaotic rocks, and through precipitous passes to meet the Greta. The white volume of falling water, the rising mists of spray, the cliff, mantled with shrubs and ivy, and the wild mountain scenery around, form a landscape not less complete and interesting than any in the neighbourhood.

A few hundred yards above the fall is a rocky pass called Ravenwray, and further still, a copious fountain called Keld Head, the principal source of the river.

* A messenger may be sent from the Inn to Whitingdale, the guide to Yordas Cave, who lives at Masongill, out of the visitor's route. He meets parties at the Cave, *and charges two shillings per head for the two first, and one shilling each for the rest.*

Returning to the road which traverses KINGSDALE, the tourist will find himself in a desolate valley, enclosed between the mountains of Greygarth and Breadagarth. There are but two houses in it, before reaching which, near the termination of the valley, a plantation of firs on the left, in which the Cave is situated, will be seen.

Unlike others which the tourist may have visited, this cavern, after a low-browed entrance is passed, will be found to consist mainly of one vast chamber, one hundred and sixty feet by eighty, and in some places perhaps eighty feet high. Some few large and dusky stalactites may be seen, but the calcareous incrustations on the eastern wall are remarkably fine, and have been compared to escutcheons, armour, and trophies hung in some baronial hall; they have severally obtained the names of the Brown Bear, the Coat of Mail, the Gauntlet, the Ram's Head and the Organ.

In the north east corner there is a canopy supported by wreathed pillars, called the Bishop's Throne. Turning to the left there is a narrow passage leading into the Chapter House, a beautiful chamber with a dome-like roof, into which a cascade thirty feet in height descends down the rock, the water, except in floods, finding its way out underground. If the water, on entering this chamber, should be considered an obstacle, a partial view of the chamber and fall may be obtained through an oval aperture in the rock, more to the left.

A short distance up the glen, above the cave, the water falls into a chasm, and by the assistance of ropes or ladders the cave might no doubt be reached through this entrance.

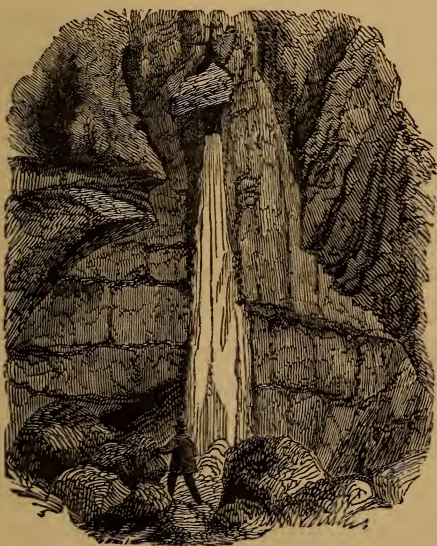
Under Greygarth are two chasms called Gingling Cave and Rowtand Hole, similar to the many others which have been described.

With Ingleton, the peculiar features of scenery, and the natural curiosities which have characterized the district through which the tourist has been conducted, may be said to terminate, inasmuch as he now leaves the great range of mountain limestone, as it turns suddenly to the north, and is entering on the widely-expanded stratum of slate rocks. It only remains therefore to enumerate the objects of interest which he may meet with in the valley of the Lune. They are Kirkby Lonsdale, Casterton Hall and Woods, the Ravines, Caves, and Waterfalls of Easgill in Casterton Fells, Farleton Knot, Underley, Overborough, Thurland Castle, Hornby Castle, Robert Hall, Dunald Mill Hole, Lancaster, and the various beautiful river scenes along the course of the Lune.

Passing through Lunesdale the North Western Railway now affords to tourists from the south and east of England a direct means of transit to the Lakes, and offers to them, as a fitting introduction to that romantic district, the natural curiosities and peculiar scenery of Craven; and to those who are journeying from the

north, they will form a gratifying sequel to what has been already seen and enjoyed.

Wensleydale, and some of its scenery have already been noticed. The tourist in search of the picturesque, and the artist, will find in its retired dales many most attractive scenes; and the Geologist, in addition to the pleasure derived from the contemplation of the external aspect of nature, will find that nowhere is there ampler scope for the investigation of the peculiar phenomena and configuration attendant on the mountain limestone series.



THE CRAVEN DIALECT.

As the subject of Dialects is an interesting one, and that of Craven has decided claims on an Anglo-Saxon origin, and is unusually free from mere slang, a cursory review of it may not improperly find a place in this volume.

The tourist will meet with oral specimens in the peculiar intonation which no orthography can convey, and as the usual dialectic specimens in the form of dialogues can hardly be redeemed from the charge of vulgarity, a short specimen and a selected list only of some of the words and phrases may suffice.

The late Rev. Wm. Carr, of Bolton, an enthusiast in every thing relating to Craven, says, "I am more and more convinced that my native language is not the contemptible slang and patois which the refined inhabitants of the southern part of the kingdom are apt to consider it; but that it is the language of crowned heads, of the Court, and of the most eminent English Historians, Divines, and Poets of former ages". That there is some truth in this statement is shown by the readiness with which most Craven words may be

derived from the Anglo Saxon and other Germanic languages, and their constant recurrence in such authors as Gawin Douglas, Chaucer, Gower, Lydgate, and the early Elizabethan Poets.

Although the natives of Lancashire claim for their dialect a Saxon origin, the peculiarly pastoral character of Craven, and its freedom from an excess of manufacturing population argue in favour of the antiquity and purity of its dialect, and there is certainly more of euphony in the Craven than in the open-mouthed dialect of Lancashire. In the district ranging from Halifax to Colne, at Howarth, and Heptonstall, the one insensibly merges into the other; and again in the valley of Dent,* towards Sedberg, and Hawes, the Craven gradually assimilates itself to the Westmorland dialect.

Dr. Whittaker makes the curious suggestion that the two northern scholars of Strother, whom Chaucer has made the subject of his Reeves Tale, sprang from Langstrothdale, and says that their dialect, evidently not the language of the author, is precisely the modern dialect of Craven, thus:—

“Our Manciple I hope he will be *dede*
 Swa werkes aye the wanges in his *hede*
 And therefore *is I* come and eke Alayn,
 We pray you spede us *heme* in that *ye* maye.”

* In the VII Vol. of the Doctor an excellent specimen of the Dent dialect is given, entitled “A wonderful story ot terrible knitters ee Dent”.

"*I* is full swift as is a *Raa*."

"He shall *nat* skape us *bathe*."

"Why ne hadst thou put put the Capel in the *Lathe*."

And Whittaker adds that he is inclined to believe the story a real one, or at least that Chaucer had heard the dialect of Alan and John in Solere Hall.

Horne Tooke remarks that Gawin Douglas's language, though written a century after Chaucer, must yet be esteemed more antient; even as the present English speech in Scotland is in many respects more antient than that spoken so far back as the reign of Queen Elizabeth. So Casaubon says of his time, "The Scottish language is purer than the English of the present day, where by "purer" he means nearer to the Anglo-Saxon.

As a specimen of the continual occurrence of Craven words, phrases, and pronunciation in Douglas, note this passage in his preface:

"Thocht *sum wald sware* that I the text have varyit,
Or that I have this volume quite miscaryit,
Or *threpe* planelie I come *never nere hand* it,
Or that the werk is werst that ever I *fand* it.
Be not *ouer* studious to spy *ane* mote in myn *E*".

Further quotations from the same author will be found in the following brief list of Craven words.

Neif. A fist. Islandic, Nefi.

"Give me your *neif*, Monsieur Mustard Seed."—
Midsummer Night's Dream.

Fain. Glad. A. S., Feagn.

"For which they were as glad of his commyng
As foule is faine when the sonne upryseth."—*Chaucer*.

Mell. Meddle. Fr. Meler ? Frequent in *Spenser*,
&c.

Maar. More. Pure Dutch, A. S., Mare.

An. If. *An* is imperative of A. S. Anan, to give, as
if is imperative of Gifan, to give. "*An* you had
any eye you might see more detraction at your
heels than fortunes before you."—*Twelfth Night*.

"*An* I take the humour of a thing once, I am like
your tailor's needle, I go through."—*Ben Jonson*.

Gang. To go. A. S., Gangan. Gang-day, Rogation
Day. Hence also Gangway in a ship.

Isteed on. Instead of. Danish, Istøeden. A. S.,
Stede, a place. Commonly in composition as Gap-
steed, Door-steed, Fire-steed, &c. Of an obstinate
fellow, "He'll gang through if t'King's it Gapsteed."

Varra. Very. Fr., vrai. Anciently written veray
both in French and English.

Scunner. Dislike. A. S., Ascunian, to shun.

Mackly and Ahmackly. Most likely. A. S., Macan,
to make, and Lic, like, the origin of the adverbial
affix, ly. Likely in A. S. would be Liclic, hence they
say "*Better an like*", Better than likely. Indeed
they seldom or never use likely. Thus also their
"Goodlike" is purer Saxon than Goodly.

Wae worth ye. Woe be to you. A. S., Weorthan,

which in Anglo-Saxon and English is incorporated with Beon, to be.

“Wo worth the fayre gem vertulesse,
 Wo worth that herbe that doth no bote,
 Wo worth the beaute that is ruthlesse,
 Wo worth that wight *trede* eche under fote.”

—*Chaucer.*

Knaw. To know. A. S., Cnawan.

Efter. After. A. S., Cfter.

Ald. Old. A., S., Eald. Hence local names, Aldgate, Aldstone, &c.

Bigg. To build. A. S., Byogan. Occurs in Chaucer.

Braad. *Ye braad o' me.* You are like me, *i. e.*, you are of the same breed as me. A. S., Bræden.

Knoll. To ring a funeral bell. A. S., Cnyllan. Hence also Knell. Toll, absurdly derived from “Tollo”, is a corruption of Knoll.

Bauk. A beam. Teutonic, Balcke.

Beeal. To cry out. A. S., Bæl, Grief. In Chaucer.

Esh. The ash. Teutonic, Esche.

Ask. Dry. Perhaps from Teutonic, Ascha, Ashes.

Tak Uncuth. To take offence. A. S., Uncuth, strange, unusual, uncouth. Of a cross child, “Tothers hes been good uns maks us tak uncuth at it”.

Wallow. Insipid. A. S., Walgen, to Loathe.

Poddish. A slight corruption of pottage, not porridge.

Fr. Potage. “Poddish is wallow bout saut.”

Rigging. A roof. A. S., Wrgan, to cover.

Swop. To exchange. A. S., Swipan, to sweep; where by consent of the parties each sweeps off his share.

Scale. To spread. A. S., to divide or separate. "I shall tell you a pretty tale. It may be you have heard it, but since it serves my purpose, I will venture to *scale* it a little more."—*Coriolanus*.

Else. Short for Alice. Curiously enough the English word "else" is in like manner contracted from the ancient Alyse, Alys, Alles, Elles.

Pleean. To complain. A. S., Pleah, a plea.

Clem. To hunger. A. S., Clemian.

Yeat. A gate. A. S., Geat. G in Anglo-Saxon was indifferently pronounced as G or Y.

Yowl. To howl. Gyllan. (*See Yeat*, above.) Howl is as likely to have sprung from this source as from the Latin Ululo.

Nesh. Tender, squeamish. A. S., Nescian, to soften.

Kitling. Kitten. Ling, a Saxon diminutive.

Leet. Light. A. S., Leaht.

Kittle. An inversion of "Tickle".

Tew. To plague, to weary. A. S., Tawian, to tug.

Aumry. Shady. Fr. Ombre.

Out. Ought, anything. A. S., Awhit. "Too mich of owt's good for nowt."—*Craven Proverb*.

Muck. Dirt. A. S., Meox. "Better hev a bairn wi' a mucky faace an wesh it nooas off."—*Craven Proverb*.

Book. Bulk. "'Bout book o' my neif." L not sounded

as in balk, walk, &c. "Buick" in Scotland.

"Your tender *buick* I *happit* warm,

Wi' a' a mither's care."

Shippon. A cow-house. From Sheep-pen. Shipin in Chaucer.

Sage. G, hard. To saw. A, S., Saga.

Shog. To ride at a slow trot without rising in the stirrups. From Shock, and perhaps more correct than jog.

Outshut. An outbuilding. A. S., Scythan, to throw forward. "Some folks hes lile brains, an some's an outshut," *i. e.* an additional department for brains.—*Craven Proverb.* Hence also the expression, "To get shut of," is as correct as "To get quit of".

Insense. To enlighten. An expressive word, and of obvious derivation.

Spean. Wean. Perhaps from Spoon.

Sticklebutt. Immediately, quickly. As swiftly as an arrow piercing the butt, or mark. When the bow was the Saxon's weapon every village had its practising ground, with two raised mounds on which the butts were placed; and how commonly we find, to this day, a place in or about a village called the "Butts". Horton, Clapham, &c.

Pryall and Ryall. Three together. A corruption of Triad.

Hait. Hot. A. S., Hat. "Hait as fyre."—*Douglas.*

Lee. A lie. "That war ane manifest *lee.*"—*Douglas.*

"If *leein* wor choking thear'd be hard gasping,"—
Craven Proverb.

Be. By. It was anciently written indifferently Be
or By.

Flite. To scold. A. S., Flytan. "Qua cannot hald
thare pece are fre to flite."—*Douglas.*

Sile. To strain, as milk. A. S., Syl, filth.

Hull. A small building. Goth., Hulkan, to cover.

Whittle. To cut sticks. From the instrument,
Whittle. A. S., Hwytel, a knife.

Quarril. A pane of glass. Fr. Quarreau.

Parlous. Perilous. "By'r Lakin a parlous fear."—
Midsummer Night's Dream. Most commonly used
with tale, or speech, in which case it may be *parless*,
peerless.

Tine. To shut. A. S., Tinian.

Fest. To send out, or bind as an apprentice. A. S.,
Fæst, fixed.

Fet. Fit. Hence *fettle*, to mend.

Schoo. She. A. S., Seo.

"Albane

Scho did behald amynd the fieldis plane."—*Douglas.*

Wharfra. Wherefrom.

"His feris lukis about on every side

To se quarfra the groundin dart did glide."

—*Douglas.*

Lief. Have rather. A. S., Leof, participle of Lufian,
to love.

“I had as lief not be, as live to be in awe
Of such a thing as I myself.”—*Julius Cæsar*.

Wick. Alive. A. S., Cwic.

Taah. Toe. A. S., Ta.

Lig. To lie. A. S., Liegan.

Stag. A young horse. A. S., Stigan, to ascend.

Coming on, as the farmers say.

Stiddy. An anvil. A. S., Stœdig, firm, fixed.

Stirk. A young heifer. A. S., Stirc.

Bout. Without. *See Poddish.* A. S., Be-utan, Be
out. But is the same word, and now corruptly used
for the ancient Bot, from Botan.

“Bot thy werke shall endure in laude and glorie,
But spot or falt condigne eterne memorie.”

—*Douglas.*

Faut. Fault. Fr., Faute.

Guilevat. Vessel in which beer is left to ferment.

Perhaps from Gill, the Ground Ivy, *Glechoma
hederacea*, a plant formerly much used in domestic
brewing. Apropos of the word, a Craven Fable may
close this little dissertation on Craven words.

T'MOUSE IT GUILLEVAT.

Ane day thear wor a mouse tumell'd intut guilevat,
an t'cat sat a watchin on't. When it wor like to drown,
it ses tut cat, “If thou'l help me out, an let me shak
mesel, thou's he'mah.” Saah t'cat agreead, an helpt it
out, bud t'mouse ran off to it hole. Ses t'cat, “I thowt

thou sed I mun he' thah." "Hei!" says mouse wi' a gurn, "*Bud folk ses owt when ther i' drink.*"

Dr. Whittaker regrets that he was not able to retrieve any remains of traditionary poetry written by natives of Craven. "Their country," he says, "was romantic, their manners pastoral, and their dialect poetical." There are a few remains of the kind current, but they are mere doggerel, and yet there is no doubt but that, approaching so nearly as it does to the Scottish, the Craven dialect might be a proper vehicle for the ballad, or the pastoral song, after the manner and the metres of the immortal Burns.

The following may serve as specimens.

TO A COVEY OF MOORGAME.

Iz't fear o' me at maks ye spring
 Wi sich a feaful flap ot' wing?
 My bonny brood!
 Lig saaf ith' beald ot' greenest ling,
 Yer dainty food.

I'ze ower fond o' life mesell,
 An freedom too to gang an fell
 The likes o' ye.
 Bud thear's a day at I can tell,
 When mooargam dee.

Whent' murderous gun wi' sullen boom,
 Shall send ye tul an eearly doom,
 An ye's be med
 To lig it' spooartsman's bag, ith' room
 Ov heather bed.

It isn't lang sin first ye fand
 Ther wings wad lift ye frae the land,
 Toth' realms ov air;
 An soon ye'll fynd at shutter's hand
 Al wound 'em sair.

Gay soon yer een nae mair sall greet,
 The deawy morning's misty leet,
 Ont' mooarland wide:
 An ye sall gang nae mair at neet
 Ith' ling to hide.

In vain when cruel foes ye've kent,
 Ye'll trembling steel alang the bent,
 Or cower ith' bog:
 Wi' a' yer ways they're weel acquent,
 Baith man an dog.

Thear's lambs at's killed wi't butcher's knife,
 An ducks bith' hand oth' farmer's wife
 Are doomed to dee:
Ye're favoured seur, to lose yer life
 Bith' Quality!

Bud od ye now, an dooant be flaad,
 I isn't ane ot' spooarting traad
 To hunt ye down;
 I'ze nobbut luk whar ye wor laid,
 An then I'ze boun.

TO THE CRICKET.

Ye gamsome louter, what inspires ye
 Wi' yer feckless chirping sang?
 The dreest iv'ning nivver tires ye,
 An the neet-watch ne'er is lang.

Is't prompted be domestic joyance,
 An the hearthstaan ken'd sae weel ?
 Or cos ye fear nae cold's annoyance,
 Nor the girds o' clemming feel ?

It's said ye're linked wi' ties mysterious
 To the haam ye lang frequent,
 An nowt can happen, gay, or serious,
 Bud ye're gifted weel to ken't.

I'd fain believe it ;—mair betoken,
 Iv'ning hours ye love the best,
 When words ov househoud love outspoken
 Lull the jarring thowt to rest.

Ah ! lile ye mak o't 'sun's bright peeping
 Through the oppen kitchen door,—
 Ye're ligging warm, an snugly sleeping
 Underneath the kitchen floor.

Bud twileet comes, an shadows flicker
 On the snodly whitewesh'd wa' :—
 An then ye wakken wick an wicker,
 An yer merry playmates ca'.

Then ower is a' the househoud stirring
 Then yer chirping sangs are rife,
 An chime wi't clock, and 't cat's low purring,
 An the voice o' bairn or wife.

Oh ! could these haamly sounds sae quiet
 Break upon the wanderer's ear,
 I' lonesome haunts, or scenes o' riot,
 Seur they'd co' the starting tear.

They'd bring to mind i' tones o' sadness
 A' the lang-forgotten past,
 The joys o' haam, an childhood's gladness,
 An the time o' parting last.

LIST OF FOSSILS.

In the upper part of the lower scar limestone the greatest number of fossils of all kinds occur, and become gradually less plentiful in the higher series. The best localities for them are Withgill and Salthill near Clitheroe, Whitewell, Bolland, Settle and Giggleswick Scars, Moughton, Nörber, Horton Moor, Ribble, Malham Moor, Ingleton, Hesleden Gill, Highhill Lane, Scaleberg, Clattering Sykes, Tineley Hill, Long Preston, Newton Gill. Quantities of the vegetable Fossils belonging to the Coal measures are to be found among the shale at some old shafts near the Settle Railway Station.

Actinocrinus dactylus	Asaphus obsoletus
Gilbertsoni	2 New
globosus	Avicula tessellata
polydactylus	radiata
Agnostus radialis	cycloptera
Amplexus Sowerbii	Axinus obscurus
Asaphus globiceps	Bellerophon tangentialis
gemmuliferus	costatus
granulatus	hiuleus
cypridiformis	tenuifascia
quadrilimbus	decussatus
raniceps	apertus
seminiferus	cornu-arietis
truncatulus	Urii

Bellerophon spiralis
Woodwardii

Buccinum —————

Calamapora tenuisepta
incrustans
tumida
dentifera
parasitica
megastoma
floriformis

Catillus Kellyi
obliquatus

Cidaris vetusta

Cirrus acutus
tabulatus
pentagonalis
rotundatus
pileospidæus
spiralis

Corbula senilis

Cucullæa obtusa
arguta

Cyathocrinus mamillaris
calcaratus
bursa
conicus
distortus
quinqangularis
ornatus

Cyatophyllum basaltiforme

Cypripedia rhombea

Cypricardia glabrata

Ensyocrinus concavus

Euomphalus pentangulatus
catillus
calyx
bifrons
pugilis
cristatus

Favosites capillaris

Flustra paralella

Gervillia lunulata
minor
squamosa
laminosa
inconspicua

Gilbertsocrinus calcaratus

Gilbertsocrinus mamillaris
bursa

Goniatites striatus
sphæricus
crenistria
obtusus
striolatus
truncatus
implicatus
reticulatus
foraminosus
micronotus
Listeri
Gibsoni
excavatus
calyx
platylobus
stenolobus
mutabilis
nitidus
Gilbertsoni
vesica
Looneyi
paucilobus
Henslowi
cyclolobus
umbilicatus
subsulcatus
mixolobus
serpentinus
spirorbis
rotiformis
vittiger
intercostalis
carina
evolutus
incostatus

Gorgonia —————

Inoceramus vetustus
Gibsoni

Isocardia oblonga
unioniformis

Lingula squamiformis

Lithodendron irregulare
sociale
sexdecimale
fasciculatum

Lucina laminata
 Lycocrinites clausus
 anapeptamenus
 Jacksoni

Melania constricta
 sulculosa
 reticulata
 scalaroidea
 tumida
 rugifera

Melanopsis ? }
 Buccinum ? } parallele

imbricatum
 globulare
 acutum
 sigmilineum
 curvilinm
 rectilineum
 vittatum

Metoptoma imbricata
 pileus
 oblonga
 elliptica
 sulcata

Millepora rhombifera
 interporosa
 spicularis
 oculata

Modiola squamifera
 elongata
 Longthornii
 granulosa

Natica ampliata
 lirata
 elliptica
 planispira
 variata
 plicistria
 elongata
 tabulata

Nautilus cyclostomus
 dorsalis
 tuberculatus
 goniobolus
 ingens
 globatus
 biangulatus

Nautilus bistrialis
 sulciferus
 cariniferus
 sulcatus
 tetragonus
 subsulcatus

Nucula cuneata
 tumida
 undulata
 claviformis
 luciniformis

Orthoceras cinctum
 giganteum
 filiferum
 ovale
 unguis
 fusiforme
 undulatum
 Breynii
 inequiseptum
 Steinhaueri
 annulatum
 angulare
 dentaloideum
 reticulatum
 Gesneri

Patella scutiformis
 sinuosa
 mucronata
 retrorsa
 curvata
 lateralis

Pecten ellipticus
 hemisphæricus
 papyraceus
 dissimilis
 arenosus
 anisotus
 plicatus
 stellaris
 simplex
 interstitialis
 deornatus
 fimbriatus
 granosus
 dubius

Pentremites ellipticus

- Pentemrites Derbiensis
 oblongus
 astraformis
 acutus
 pentangularis
 orbicularis
 angulatus
 inflatus
 Pileopsis trilobus
 tubifer
 striatus
 neritoides
 vetustus
 angustatus
 Pinna inflata
 costrata
 Platycrinus elongatus
 contractus
 nobilis
 lævis
 microstylus
 granulatus
 tuberculatus
 rugosus
 ellipticus
 laciniatus
 gigas
 Pleurorhyncus minax
 elongatus
 trigonalis
 hibernicus
 Pleurotomaria carinata
 flammigera
 tumida
 expansa
 sulcata
 sulcatula
 depressa
 inconspicua
 strialis
 atomaria
 interstrialis
 sculpta
 lirata
 undulata
 abdita
 fusiformis
- Pleurotomaria squamula
 monilifera
 limbata
 gemmaulifera
 excavata
 conica
 acuta
 vittata
 concentrica
 tornatilis
 helicoïdes.
 ovoidea
 glabrata
 biserrata
 serrilimba
 8 New
 Poteriocrinus impressus
 conicus
 granulosus
 Producta Martini
 costata
 antiquata
 comoides
 Edelburgensis
 latissima
 muricata
 quincuncialis
 pugilis
 scrabricula
 gigantea
 concinna
 lobata
 setosa
 depressa
 analoga
 pectinoides
 mesoloba
 punctata
 fimbriata
 larispina
 ovalis
 lirata
 granulosa
 spinulosa
 pustulosa
 rugata
 Retepora membranacea

Retepora irregularis

laxa

flabellata

flustriformis

undulata

nodulosa

pluma

Rostellaria engulata

Sanguinolaria angustata

tumida

arcuata

sulcata

Spirifera cuspidata

insculcata

senilis

crenistria

septosa

distans

semicircularis

stricta

convoluta

fusiformis

rhomboidea

triangularis

trigonalis

octoplicata

attenuata

bisulcata

rotundata

pinguis

humerosa

duplicicostata

integricosta

planata

ovalis

trisulcosa

triradialis

linguifera

decora

glabra

symmetrica

mesoloba

lineata

elliptica

imbricata

Spirifera fimbriata

planosulcata

expansa

glabristria

squamosa

elongata

globularis

resupinata

connivens

filiaria

arachnoidea

radialis

papilionacea

Synbathocrinus conicus

Syringopora ramulosa

Terebratula hastata

saccula

pentaëdra

ambigua

rhomboidea

seminula

acuminata

mesogona

reniformis

pugnus

sulcirostris

pleurodon

flexistra

venilabrum

excavata

radialis

antiquata

proava

Turbinolia fungites

Turbo tiara

semisulcatus

biserialis

Mancuniensis

Turritella tenuistria

spiralis

suturalis

triserialis

Unis acutus

subcompressus

Venus parelella

FLORA OF CRAVEN.

The plants in the following list are to be found within a radius of from ten to fifteen miles around Settle. A large number of them cannot be included among the rarer species, but they are here mentioned in order to further an interesting department of Botany, viz., the local and geological distribution of plants; and, as the list is not intended to serve the purposes of the selfish eradicator, the localities have not been particularly pointed out. The scientific Botanist may obtain every information from those of like tastes and pursuits resident in the neighbourhood.

RANUNCULACEÆ

Thalictrum minus. Gordale.
 flavum. Frequent.
Ranunculus auricomus. Clab-
 dale.
Trollius europæus. Malham
 Cove, &c.
Helleborus viridis. Feizor.
 foetidus. do.
Aquilegia vulgaris. do.
Actæa spicata. Ingleborough,
 Malham.

NYMPHÆACEÆ.

Nuphar lutea. Ribble.

PAPAVERACEÆ.

Papaver dubium. Occasional.
 Rhœas. do.
Meconopsis cambrica. Giggles-
 wick.
Chelidonium majus. Horton,
 &c.
Corydalis claviculata. Settle.
Fumaria capreolata. do.

CRUCIFERÆ.

Cheiranthus Cheiri. Skipton,
 Bolton.

Thlaspi alpestre. Lead Mines, &c.

Hutchinsia petrœa. Malham Tarn.

Lepidium campestre. Common.

Cochlearia officinalis. Frequent alpina. do.

Draba incana. Attermire.

muralis. Malham, &c.

Cardamine amara. Horton, &c.

impatiens. Giggleswick.

Arabis thaliana. Settle.

hirsuta. do.

Barbarea præcox. Stackhouse.

Sisymbrium Sophia. Settle.

Hesperis matronalis. do.

RESEDACEÆ.

Reseda luteola. Giggleswick.

lutea. do.

CISTACEÆ.

Helianthemum vulgare. Settle.

VIOLACEÆ.

Viola odorata. Settle Bridge.

palustris. Horton.

lutea. Malham Moor.

amœna. Settle.

DROSERACEÆ.

Drosera rotundifolia. Helwith Moss.

POLYGALAEÆ.

Polygala vulgaris. Common.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

Saponaria officinalis. Austwick

Silene inflata. Frequent.

maritima. Kilnsey Crag and Whernside.

Lychnis vespertina. Occasional Githago. do.

Arenaria verna. Lead Mines.

Stellaria nemorum. Rathmell.

Stellaria uliginosa. Giggleswick.

Cerastium semidecandrum. *triviale*.

LINACEÆ.

Linum catharticum. Frequent.

MALVACEÆ.

Malva moschata. Bolton Abbey

sylvestris. Frequent.

rotundifolia. Thornton.

HYPERICACEÆ.

Hypericum androsœum.

Thonton-in-Lonsdale.

perforatum. Frequent

dubium. do.

quadrangulum. do.

humifusum. do.

pulchrum. do.

hirsutum. do.

montanum. do.

GERANIACEÆ.

Geranium phœum. Wharfe.

sylvaticum. Bolton

Abbey & Malham

molle. Common

lucidum. do.

pratense. do.

robertianum. do.

dissectum. Frequent

sanguineum. do.

CELASTRACEÆ.

Euonymus Europœus. Frequent

RAMNACEÆ.

Rhamnus catharticus. Giggleswick Scars.

LEGUMINIFERÆ.

Spartium scoparium. Rathme

Ulex Nanus. do.

Genista tinctoria. Giggleswick *anglica*. do.

Ononis arvensis. do.
spinosa. Austwick
Trifolium medium. Clapham
procumbens. Settle
filiforme. do.
Hippocrepis comosa. Giggles-
 wick Scars
Vicia sylvatica. Birkwith,
 Horton
cracca. Common
sepium. do.
Orobus tenuifolius. Settle

ROSACEÆ.

Prunus spinosa. Common
insititia. Stainforth
Padus. Stackhouse
avium. Winskill Wood
Spiræa ulmaria. Common
filipendula. Kilnsey
 Crag
Dryas octopetala. Arncliffe
Agrimonia eupatoria. Frequent
Potentilla anserina. Common
verna. Kelcove
tormentilla. Common
fragrariastrum. do.
comarum. Helwith

Moss

Rubus chamæmorus. Ryeloaf
saxatilis. Clabdale, &c.
cæsius. Springwood
fruticosus. Common
suberectus. Malham
idæus. Doukgill
Rosa spinosissima. Cave Hole
 Wood
Doniana. Helkswood
villosa. Stackhouse
tomentosa. Lodge Gill
inodora. Braken Brow
micrantha. Lodge Gill
canina. Common
sarmentacea. do.
dumetorum?

Rosa Forsteri. Giggleswick
arvensis. Rathmell
Sanguisorba officinalis. Fre-
 quent
Poterium sanguisorba. Frequent
Pyrus malus. do.
aria. Horton, &c.
aucuparia. Common

ONAGRACEÆ.

Epilobium augustifolium. Linn
 Gill
rest. Common
Circœa lutetiana. do.

PORTULACÆÆ.

Montia fontana. Common

BERBERACEÆ.

Berberis vulgaris. Horton,
 Kelcove

GROSSULARIACEÆ.

Ribes rubrum. Kirkby Malham
petræum. Malham Cove,
 and New Hall
alpinum. Stainforth
Grossularia. Frequent

CRASSULACEÆ.

Sedum Rhodiola. Penyghent
Telephium. Malham Cove
villosum. Swarth Moor
acre. Common
reflexum. Settle
sexangulare. Malham
Sempervivum tectorum. Fre-
 quent

SAXIFRAGACEÆ.

Saxifraga umbrosa. Linn Gill
aizoides. Chapel-le-
 dale
oppositifolia. Peny-
 ghent
granulata. Frequent

Saxifraga tridaetylites. Common
hypnoides. Malham,
 &c.
Chrysosplenium oppositifolium.
 Common
alternifolium.
 Occasionally

UMBELLIFERÆ.

Hydrocotyle vulgaris. Settle
Conium maculatum. do.
Apium Graveolens. Ribble
Helosciadium nodiflorum.
 Giggleswick
Pimpinella saxifraga. Common
magna. do.
Sium angustifolium. Settle.
Oenanthe crocata. Rathmell
Heracleum sphondylium.
 Common
Daucus carota. Feizor
Torilis anthriscus. Settle
Anthriscus sylvestris. do.
Chærophylum temulentum. do.
Myrrhis odorata. Frequent

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

Sambucus ebulus. Austwick
Viburnum opulus. Horton, &c.

RUBIACEÆ.

Galium verum. Common
cruciatum. do.
palustre. do.
aparine. do.
saxatile. Giggleswick
 Scar
pusillum. Malham, &c.
mollugo. Rathmell.
boreale. Kilnsey and
 Malham
Sherardia arvensis. Common.
Asperula odorata. Clabdale,
 &c.

DISPACÆ.

Scabiosa succisa. Common
columbaria. Settle
Knautia arvensis. do.

COMPOSITÆ.

Tragopogon pratensis. Settle,
 Horton, &c.
Hypochæris radicata. do.
Lactuca muralis. Settle
Crepis virens.
succisæfolia. Settle
paludosa. do.
Hieracium pilosella. do.
murorum. do.
sylvaticum. do.
Lawsoni. Malham
prenanthoides.
 Stainforth
boreale. Settle
inuloides. do.
rigidum. do.
umbellatum. do.
Taraxacum palustre. do.
Serratula tinctoria. Clapham
Carduus Marianus. Bolton
 Abbey
heterophylus. Stack-
 house
Carlina vulgaris. Settle hills,
 &c.
Centaurea cyanus. Giggleswick
scabiosa. Arncliffe
Eupatorium cannabinum.
 Giggleswick.
Tanacetum vulgare. Swawbeck
Gnaphalium dioicum. Giggles-
 wick
sylvaticum. do.
uliginosum. El-
 droth
Solidago virgaurea. Frequent
Senecio sylvaticus. Cockit
 Moss
viscosus. Frequent
erucæfolius. Giggles
 wick

Senecio Saracenicus. Ingleton
Pyrethrum parthenium. Fre-
quent

Chrysanthemum leucanthemum
Common
inodorum.

Giggleswick

CAMPANULACEÆ.

Campanula latifolia. Settle.
rotundifolia. Common

ERICACEÆ.

Erica tetralix. Common.
Andromeda polifolia. Horton.
Vaccinium myrtillus. Mosses ;
frequent.
Vitis Idæa. do.
occyccocos. do.
Pyrola minor. Clabdale, Malham

JASMINACEÆ.

Ligustrum vulgare. Giggles-
wick Scars.

GENTIANIANACEÆ.

Gentiana campestris. Giggles-
wick.
amarella. do.
Erythraea centaureum. do.
Menyanthes trifoliata. Horton.
Polemonium cœruleum. Gordale

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

Convolvulus sepium. Rathmell.

SOLANACEÆ.

Hyoscyamus niger. Ingleton
&c.

SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

Verbascum Thapsus. Crow
Nest.
Veronica arvensis. Common.
serpyllifolia. do.
anagallis. Giggleswick
Beccabunga. do.

Veronica officinalis. Common.
hederifolia. Frequent.
agrestis. do.
montana. Crow Nest
&c.

polita. Giggleswick.

Bartsia alpina. Malham.

Euphrasia officinalis. Common.
odontites. do.

Melampyrum pratense. Giggles-
wick.

sylvaticum. do.

Pedicularis palustris. Frequent.
sylvatica. do.

Schrophularia nodosa. Settle.

aquatica. do.

Ehrharti. Gar-

grave &c.

Antirrhinum majus. Skipton
Castle.

Linaria cymbalaria. do.

vulgaris. Occasionally.

Mimulus luteus. Horton.

OROBANCHACEÆ.

Orobanche minor. Malham.

Lathraea squamaria. Crow Nest
Wood.

LAMIACEÆ.

Lycopus Europæus. Frequent.

Verbena officinalis. Wennington

Mentha rotundifolia. Ribble.

viridis. do.

rubra. do.

acutifolia. Settle.

gentilis. Giggleswick.

piperita. do.

arvensis. do.

Thymus serpyllum do.

Origanum vulgare. do.

Clinopodium vulgare. do.

Teucrium scorodonia. do.

Lamium album. Gargrave.

incisum. Settle.

Galeopsis tetrahit. Common.

versicolor. Settle.

Stachys Betonica. Frequent
 palustris. Settle
 sylvatica. do.
 Glechoma hederacea. Frequent
 Prunella vulgaris. Common
 Scutellaria galericulata. Rath-
 mell

BORAGINACEÆ.

Myosotis repens. Penyghent
 3. Common
 Lithospermum officinale. Crow
 Nest
 Symphytum tuberosum. Ribble
 Borago officinalis. Giggleswick
 Anchusa sempervirens. Wharfe
 &c.

PINGUICULACEÆ.

Pinguicula vulgaris. Common

PRIMULACEÆ.

Primula farinosa. Malham &c.
 Lysimachia nummularia.
 Giggleswick
 nemorum. do.
 Anagallis arvensis. Common
 tenella. Rathmell

PLUMBAGINACEÆ.

Armeria maritima Stockdale

PLANTAGINACEÆ.

Plantago major. Common
 media. do.
 lanceolata. do.
 maritima. Kilnsey

AMARANTHACEÆ.

Chenopodium Bonus Henricus.
 Common
 rubrum. do.
 Atriplex patula. Ribble Bank

POLYGONACEÆ.

Polygonum bistorta. Giggleswick
 viviparum. Feizor

Polygonum amphibium. Runley
 Bridge
 Persicaria. Giggles-
 wick
 hydropiper. do.
 aviculare. do.
 convolvulus.

Rumex crispus. Common
 aquaticus. Helwith Moss
 obtusifolius. Common

THYMELACEÆ.

Daphne laureola. Feizor
 mezereon. do.

EMPETRACEÆ.

Empetrum nigrum. Helloth
 Moss &c.
 Euphorbia exigua. Common
 peplus. do.

URTICACEÆ.

Urtica dioica.
 Parietaria officinalis. Bolton
 Humulus Lupulus. Giggleswick

AMENTIFERÆ.

Salix pentandra. Giggleswick
 fragilis. Settle
 viminalis.
 caprea. Settle
 cotinifolia.
 fusca.
 herbacea. Penyghent
 repens. Common
 procumbeus.
 &c., &c., &c.

CONIFERÆ.

Juniperus communis. Moughton
 Taxus baccata. Gordale &c.

ORCHIDACEÆ.

Listera cordata. Ryeloaf
 ovalis. Frequent
 nidus avis. Giggleswick
 Epipactis latifolia. do.

Epipactis b. ovalis. Giggleswick
palustris. Stackhouse
ensifolia. Ingletton

Orchis mascula. Common
ustulata. Settle
pyramidalis. Langcliffe
latifolia. Common
maculata. do.

Gymnadenia conopsea.
Habenaria latifolia. Helwith Moss
b. clorantha. do.
viridis. Giggleswick
albida. do.

Ophrys apifera. Skipton
muscifera. Settle
Cypripedium calceolus. Arncliffe

IRIDACEÆ.

Iris pseudacorus. Giggleswick

LILIACEÆ.

Allium arenarium. Kilnsey
carinatum. Feizor
vineale. Giggleswick
Convallaria maialis. Settle
multiflora. Calton
polygonatum. Mal-
 ham

TRILLIACEÆ.

Paris quadrifolia. Frequent

MELANTHACEÆ.

Colchicum autumnale. Giggles-
 wick

ALISMACEÆ.

Butomus umbellatus. Gargrave
 and Settle
Triglochin palustre. Cockit
 Moss.

FLUVIALES.

Potamogeton densus. Ribble
pectinatus. do.
crispus. do.
perfoliatus. do.

Potamogeton natans. Ribble

ARACEÆ.

Arum maculatum. Common

JUNCACEÆ.

Juncus glomeratus. Common
effusus. do.
lamprocarpus. do.
squarrosus. do.
Luzula sylvatica. do.
campestris. do.
congesta. do.
Narthecium ossifragum.
 Giggleswick

CYPERACEÆ.

Schœnus nigricans. Ingletton
Blysmus compressus. Giggles-
 wick
Scirpus sylvaticus. Settle
multicaulis. do.
cœspitosus. do.
Eriophorum vaginatum. Giggles-
 wick
polystachion. do.
latifolium. do.
Carex divisa. Settle
pulicaris. do.
stellulata. do.
ovalis. do.
curta. do.
remota. do.
intermedia. do.
teretiuscula.
vulgaris.
flava. Settle
pallescens. do.
fulva. do.
binervis. do.
lævigata. do.
panicea. do.
strigosa ?
sylvatica. Settle
pendula. do.
præcox. do.
pilulifera ?

Carex hirta. Settle
ampullacea. do.
vesicaria. do.
paludosa ?
riparia ?

GRAMINA.

Phalaris arundinacea.
Milium effusum.
Agrostis alba. Giggleswick
Arundo phragmites. do.
Sesleria cœrulea. Giggleswick
 Scar
Aira flexuosa. Common
caryophylla. do.
Avena alpina. Settle
pubescens. do.
flavescens. do.
Triodia decumbens. do.
Kœleria cristata. do.
Melica uniflora. Giggleswick
nutans. do.
Molinia cœrulea. do.
Catabrosa aquatica. do.
fluitans. do.
rigida. do.
Poa alpina. Ingleborough
subcœrulea.
nemoralis. Giggleswick
Balfourii. Ingleborough
Briza media. Common
Cynosurus cristatus. Common
Dactylis glomerata. do.
Festuca ovina. do.
duriuscula. do.
pratensis. do.
lohiacea. do.
Bromus giganteus. do.
asper. do.
sterilis. do.
mollis. do.
Triticum repens. do.
caninum. do.
Lolium perenne. do.
Nardus stricta. do.

FILICES.

Ceterach officinarum. Malham
 Rocks
Polypodium vulgare. Common
Phegopteris. Clap-
 ham
Dryopteris. Giggles-
 wick
calcareum. Settle
Allosurus crispus. Fountains
 Fell
Cystopteris fragilis. Common
angustata. Stainforth
dentata. Common
Aspidium lonchitis. Settle
aculeatum. Ingle-
 borough
lobatum. Winskill
 Scar
lonchitidioides.
 Common
Lastrea Oreopteris. Giggles-
 wick
Filix-mas. Common
rigida. Ingleborough
multiflora. Settle
Athyrium Filix-fœmina.
 Common
Asplenium viride. Settle
trichomanes. Common
Adiantum-nigrum.
 Ingleton
Ruta-muraria.
Scolopendrium vulgare. Common
Blechnum boreale. Giggleswick
Pteris aquilina. Common
Botrychium lunaria. Giggleswick
Ophioglossum vulgatum. Stack-
 house
 PTERIDIDOIDES.
Lycopodium clavatum. Ingle-
 borough
alpinum. do.
Selago. do.
Selaginoides.
 Giggleswick

Equisetum	Telmateia.	Ribble	Equisetum limosum.	Ribble
	Bank		Bank	
	arvense.	Frequent		variegatum.
	sylvaticum.	do.	moor.	Swarth-
	palustre.	Common		

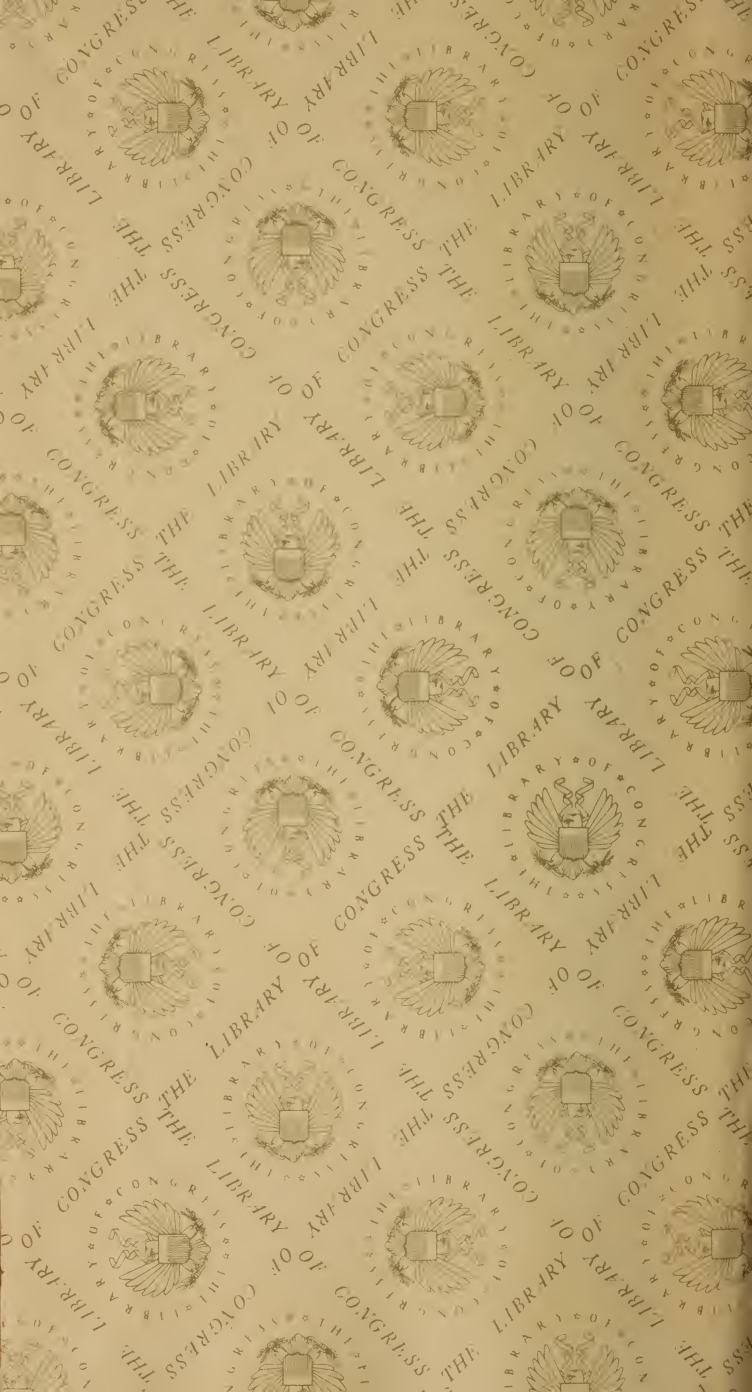
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